THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

INTERESTING FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

Cavalry Affair at Snicker's Gap.

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.

Heavy Firing at Petersburg.

STORM ON THE CHESAPEAKE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, September 7.—On Monday night a battalion of the 1st Rhode Island Cavalry, of Corbert's command, while operating in the neighborhood of Snicker's Gap, came upon a force of rebel cavalry who were coming this way, and a considerable fight ensued.

Captain Biles was in command of our men, and Major Cole, of Georgia, was in charge of the rebel force, which considerably outnumbered ours.

The passage of the Gap was warmly contested, and the Rebels were compelled to retire, leaving a captain, a lieutenant, and three privates dead in our hands. Also a number of horses.

On the lappel of the coat of the dead lieutenant was a card bearing the name of Alexis F. Markley, London county, Virginia. We lost two men killed and several wounded.

There is a considerable force of Rebel cavalry at both Ashley's and Snicker's Gaps. A large body of Rebel cavalry reported in that neighborhood a few days ago has disappeared, leaving a considerable force at the Gaps, apparently to watch the movements of Union troops.

The mail steamer *Dictator*, from City Point, reports considerable artillery firing before Petersburg, but no other fighting.

The *Dictator* experienced very rough weather in the bay last night, and it is feared that considerable damage may have been done to the shipping, though so far none has been reported.

The 8th Maine Regiment, numbering 54 men only, came up in the *Dictator*, their term of service having expired.

FROM TENNESSEE.

GENERAL MILROY ATTACKS WHEELER

He Forms a Junction with General Rousseau.

THEY PURSUE THE REBELS.

Five Hundred Horses Captured.

NASHVILLE, September 6.—Three thousand Rebel Cavalry, under Williams and Robertson, with three pieces of artillery, near Murfreesboro, on Saturday morning were attacked by General Milroy, and a brisk fight took place, lasting all day.

On Sunday the Rebels retreated towards Triune followed by Milroy's force, which made several attacks during the day.

The Federal loss was 10 killed and wounded, including Colonel Elfurt, of the 2d Kentucky, killed. The Rebel loss is thought to be larger than ours.

General Milroy, having exhausted his ammunition, joined Rousseau's force near Franklin.

Wheeler's main force was, on Sunday, six miles southwest of Columbia, and Williams' detachment is reported to have joined him, Rousseau closely following.

The damage done to the railroad was very slight. No bridges or trestlework having been destroyed.

A later despatch from Milroy reports 11 Rebels to have been captured, killed or wounded.

NASHVILLE, September 6.—Dispatches received this morning report that General Rousseau is pursuing Wheeler south of Duck river, and in a charge upon the Rebels, who had dismounted to fight, he captured 500 horses.

FROM ATLANTA.

GEN. SHERMAN PUSHING SOUTHWARD.

NASHVILLE, September 6.—Official despatches received at Nashville announce that in the late fight before Atlanta, the Rebels lost three thousand killed and wounded, and two thousand prisoners, including a Brigadier-General, ten guns, and a large amount of camp equipage.

Our loss was trifling, the Rebels retreating in great haste.

Official information from the front dated Sunday, twenty-seven miles below Atlanta, represents General Sherman as pushing southward of Atlanta.

FROM THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

CAIRO, September 4.—The steamer *Bella*, from below, has arrived, with 250 bales of cotton for St. Louis.

The Memphis papers of the 30th state that the weather is excessively hot in that city, and numerous fatal cases of sun-stroke had occurred, including six soldiers.

The Union men along the river below New Orleans had organized and armed themselves under Granville Hays. They had already several fights with the guerillas, killing a considerable number of them.

At the request of the War Department, the 139th Illinois Regiment (hundred days' men) have consented to extend their time of service fifteen days beyond their regular term of enlistment.

Brigadier-General E. Mower has been promoted to be a Major-General.

General Paine has issued an order prohibiting trade between this city and Kentucky until further orders.

SALUTE IN HONOR OF VICTORIES.

MADISON, Indiana, September 6.—A salute of one hundred guns was fired on Monday evening in honor of the recent Union victories.

Colonel W. M. Dunn, Assistant Judge Advocate-General, addressed a large concourse of people, saying he could not tell the difference between the Cessationists and the Secessionists.

THE UNION STATE CONVENTION OF TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, September 6.—The Union State Convention assembled at the Capitol yesterday, and elected Samuel P. Milligan, President. After passing a series of resolutions they adjourned till to-day.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN BALTIMOREAN.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, September 7.—William McDonald, Esq., the owner of *Flora Temple*, and a well-known millionaire of this city, died suddenly at his residence on Charles street, last night.

SECRETARY SEWARD AT HOME.

HIS SPEECH IN AUBURN.

Enthusiasm of his Fellow-Citizens.

HE ANNOUNCES THAT THERE WILL BE NO DRAFT.

Plenty of Volunteers Going to the War.

WHY LINCOLN SHOULD BE RE-ELECTED.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

On Saturday evening last a large crowd of the citizens of Auburn, New York, including several hundred volunteers who were waiting to be mustered into the service of the United States, congregated in the grounds adjoining William H. Seward's residence in that city, and called for the Secretary to address them. In response to the invitation Mr. Seward came forward and spoke as follows:—

MY DEAR FRIENDS—It is so that I like to see you come marching to the time of national airs, under the folds of the old national flag. I thank you for this hospitable and patriotic welcome. It proves that, though you deal rigorously with your public servants, exacting reasons for their policy, energy in their conduct of affairs, and explanations for failures and disappointments in their administration, yet you are nevertheless just, because you willingly allow them to rejoice with you when you have successes, victories, and triumphs to celebrate. The news that brings us together is authentic. The victory comes in the right connection. It falls in with the echoes of the capture of Forts Gaines and Morgan, which I understand to be the particulars of Farragut's glorious naval battle, in the bay of Mobile—a battle equalled by no other in American history but the naval achievements of the same veteran Admiral at New Orleans, at Port Hudson, and all these have no parallel in naval warfare but the battles of the Nile and Trafalgar. (A voice—"I wish we were all Farraguts.") Well, my friend, I know the Admiral well, and I confess that we all can't be Farraguts. Indeed, very few of us can. By the way, everybody admired Farragut's heroism in climbing the top-mast to direct the battle.

But there was another "particular" of that contest that no less forcibly illustrates his heroic character. "Admiral," said one of his officers, the night before the battle, "won't you consent to give Jack a glass of grog in the morning—not enough to make him drunk, but just enough to make him fight cheerfully." "Well," replied the Admiral, "I have been to sea considerable, and have seen a battle or two, but I never found that I wanted rum to enable me to do my duty. I will order two cups of good coffee to each man at 2 o'clock, and at 8 o'clock I will pipe all hands to breakfast in Mobile Bay." And he did give Jack the coffee, and then he went up to the mast-head and did it. The victory at Atlanta comes at the right place. The rebellious district is in the shape of an egg. It presents equal resistance on its whole surface.

But if you could break the shell at either of the two ends—Richmond and Atlanta—the whole must crumble to pieces. While Sherman under Grant has been striking the big end, Meade, under Grant, has been striking just as hard blows upon the lesser end. The whole shell will now be easily crushed, for it has grown brittle with the exhaustion of vitality within. This glorious victory comes in good time for another reason. Just now we are calling upon you for three hundred thousand more volunteers, if you will—drafted men, if we must—to end the war. You were getting a little tired of long delays and disappointed expectations. In Indiana, a portion of the people, instigated by Rebel plotters, at the Clifton House, Canada, were importing British revolvers, in boxes, which passed the Custom House as stationery, under pretence of arming to defend themselves, but really to resist the draft and bring the Government down to ruin, through a subordinate and auxiliary civil war. True, no arms have been imported here; yet delegates went out from among you, and sat down in council at Chicago with those Indiana conspirators, and agreed with them not only that that importation of arms should be defended in the election canvass, but also to demand the cessation of the war, upon the ground that success in restoring the Union is unattainable. Already, under the influence of the cheering news from Atlanta, all this discontent and this despondency have disappeared.

We shall have no draft, because the army is being reinforced at the rate of five to ten thousand men per day by volunteers. May I not add, that this victory at Atlanta comes in good time, as the victory in Mobile bay does, to vindicate the wisdom and the energy of the war administration? Farragut's fleet did not make itself, nor did he make it. It was prepared by the Secretary of the Navy, and he that shall record the history of this war truthfully and impartially, will write that since the days of Carnot, no man has organized war with ability equal to that of Stanton. But, suspicious as the occasion is, it has nevertheless failed to bring out some whom we might have expected here. Why are they not here to rejoice in the victories that will thrill the hearts or the lovers of freedom throughout the world?

Alas! that it must be confessed it is party spirit that holds them aloof. All of them are partisans. Some are Republicans, who cannot rejoice in the national victories because this war for the life of the nation is not in all respects conducted according to their own peculiar radical ideas and theories. They want guarantees for swift, and universal, and complete emancipation, or they do not want the nation saved. Others stay away because they want to be assured that in coming out of the revolutionary storm the ship of State will be found exactly in the same condition as when the tempest assailed it, or they do not want the ship saved at all, as if anybody could give such guarantees in the name of a people of thirty millions. Others are Democrats. They received from their fathers the axiom that only Democrats could save the country, and they must save it by Democratic formulas and combinations, which the progress of the age has forever exploded. They cannot come up to celebrate achievements which condemn their narrow and hereditary bigotry.

Others of both the Republican and Democratic parties are willing that the nation shall be saved, provided it is done by some one of their chosen and idolized chiefs, which chief they mutually denounce and revile. They cannot honor Grant, and Sherman, and Farragut, and Porter, because by such homage they tear that Fremont and McClellan's flame may be eclipsed. Nevertheless there are enough here of the right sort, enough of men who once were Republicans, but who, taking that word in a partisan sense, are Republicans no longer, and men who once were Democrats, but who, taking that word in its narrow application, are Democrats no longer, all of whom are now Union men, because they found out at the beginning of this tremendous civil war, or at some period in its progress, that no man, no party, no formula, no creed, could save the Union, but that only the people could save it, and they could save it only by ceasing to become partisans and becoming patriots and Union men.

Yes, my friends, when this war shall be ended in the restoration of the Union, no man then living will exult in the recollection that during its continuance he was either a radical or a conservative, a Republican or a Democrat, but every man will claim to have been throughout an unreserved and unconditional Union man. But why should party spirit, especially at this juncture, divide the American people? And why should I, a member of the Executive Administration, allude to it on such an occasion as this? The answer is at hand. The constitution of our country commands that Administration to surrender its powers to the people, and the people to designate agents to assume and exercise them for four years.

You receive the Executive Government in a condition very different and highly improved. We found it practically expelled from the whole country south of the Delaware, the Ohio, and the Missouri, with the most of the army and navy betrayed or fallen into the hands of the insurgents, and a new and treasonable confederacy, with the indirect but effective co-operation of foreign powers, establishing itself on the Gulf of Mexico. We cheerfully give the Government back to you, with large and conquering armies, and a triumphant navy, with the hateful Confederacy falling into pieces, and the rebellious States, one after another, returning to their allegiance.

Regarding myself now, therefore, not as a secretary, but simply as one of the people, I, like you, am called by my vote to determine into whose hands the precious trust shall now be confided. We might wish to avoid, or at least to postpone, that duty until the present fearful crisis is passed. But it cannot and it ought not to be avoided or adjourned. It is a constitutional trial, and the nation must go through it, deliberately and bravely. I shall therefore cheerfully submit for your consideration the course which I have concluded to adopt, and the reasons for it. First, I beg you to remember that the present is no common or customary Presidential election. It occurs in the midst of civil war, arising out of a disputed succession to the executive power. Disputed successions are the most frequent causes of civil wars, not only in republics, but even in monarchies.

A dispute about the succession of the President periodically begets an abortive or a real revolution in each one of the Spanish and American republics. So the disputed succession of the Spanish throne begot that memorable thirty years' war which convulsed all Europe. A dispute whether Juarez was the lawful President brought on the present civil war, with the consequence of French intervention in Mexico. A dispute whether the present King of Denmark, who succeeded to the throne last winter, is lawful heir to the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, brought about the civil war in that country, which, through German intervention, has just now ended with the dismemberment of the Danish kingdom. It is remarkable, also, that civil wars produced by disputed successions, invariably begin with resistance by some one or more of the States or provinces which constitute the kingdom, empire, or republic which is disturbed. It was so with the united States of Mexico. It was so in the united States of Colombia, and the same was the case in the united States of Venezuela.

Now, it is certain that in 1860 we elected Abraham Lincoln, lawfully and constitutionally, to be President of the whole of the United States of America. Seven of the States immediately thereon rushed into disunion, and, summoning eight more to their alliance, they set up a revolutionary government. They levied war against us to effect a separation and establish a distinct sovereignty and independence. We accepted the war in defense of the Union. The only grievance of the insurgents was that their choice of John C. Breckinridge for President was constitutionally overruled in the election of Lincoln. They rejected Lincoln and set up a usurper. The executive power of the United States is now, therefore, by force practically suspended between that usurper, Jefferson Davis, and that constitutional President, Abraham Lincoln.

The war is waged by the usurper to expel that constitutional President from the capital, which in some sort is constantly held in siege, and to conquer the States which loyally adhere to him. The war is maintained on our side to suppress the usurper, and to bring the insurgent States back under the authority of the constitutional President. The war is at its crisis. It is clear, therefore, that we are fighting to make Abraham Lincoln President of the whole United States, under the election of 1860, to continue until the 4th of March, 1865. In voting for a President of the United States, can we wisely or safely vote out the identical person whom with force and arms we are fighting into the Presidency? You justly say no. It would be nothing less than to give up the very object of the war at the ballot-box.

The moral strength which makes our loyal position impregnable would pass from us, and when that moral strength has passed away material forces are no longer effective, or even available. By such a proceeding we shall have agreed with the enemy and given him the victory. But in that agreement the Constitution and the Union will have perished, because when it shall have once been proved that a minority can by force or circumvention defeat the full accession of a constitutionally-chosen President, no President thereafter, though elected by ever so large a majority, can hope to exercise the executive powers unopposed throughout the whole country. One of two things must follow the fatal error.

Either a contest between your newly elected compromise President and the same usurper, in which the usurper must prevail, or else a combination between them through which the usurper or his successor, subverting your constitution and substituting his own, will become president, king or emperor of the United States without foreign aid, if he can, with foreign intervention, if necessary. (That's so.) To be sure it is so, nothing is more certain than that either the United States and their constitutional President, or the co-called Confederate States and their usurping President, must rule within the limits of this Republic. I therfore regard the pending Presidential election as involving the question whether hereafter we shall have a constitution and a country left us. How shall we vote, then, to save the country from this fearful danger? (Vote Lincoln in again.) You have hit it exactly, my friend. We must vote Lincoln in again, and fight him in at the same time. If we do this the Rebellion will perish, and leave no root.

If we do otherwise, we have only the alternative of acquiescense in a perpetual usurpation, or of entering an endless succession of civil and social wars. Upon these grounds, entirely irrespective of platform and candidats, I consider the recommendations of the Convention at Chicago as tending to subvert the republic. It will seem a hard thing when I imply that a party, like the Democratic party, can either mediate, or blindly adopt measures to overthrow the republic. All experience, however, shows that it is by the malice or the madness of great parties that free States have been brought down to destruction. You often hear alarms that a party in power is subverting the State, and it sometimes happens so. But nine times out of ten it is a party out of power that in its impatience or its ambition overthrows a republic. The Democratic party, of course, leaving off the loyal Union Democrats, opposed the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860. In doing so they divided and organized in three columns.

One a treasonable column, of State rights, disunion Democrats under Breckinridge. A second, a loyal Northern column, under Douglas. The third, a conciliatory flying column, under John Bell, who has since joined the insurgents. We thereupon invited the two loyal columns to combine with the Republican party to oppose the disunion Democratic column. They declined. On the eve of the election in 1860 I told the followers of Douglas and of Bell that when the election should have closed, they would find they had inadvertently favored disunion and rebellion. They persisted, and the attempted revolution came.

Disunion then presented itself, in the practical form of preventing Abraham Lincoln from assuming the executive authority. Thus the Democratic party produced that calamity—the Southern Democrats acting from design, the Northern Democrats passive through inadvertence. The disputed succession still remains unadjusted. A new election has come on. For a time the Northern Democrats, with notable exceptions, gave a more or less liberal support to the Government against the Democratic insurgents of the South. But the same Democratic forces which figured in the election of 1860 now appear in the political field, with positions and policy unchanged since that time, as I think, except for the worse.

The Southern Democracy is still in arms under the usurper at Richmond. The Douglas and Bell columns consolidated, are found at Chicago, and all three of the parties are compassing the rejection of the Constitutional President of the United States. They agree not only in this attempt, but they assign the same reasons for it, namely:—That Abraham Lincoln is a tyrant. They agree, also, that the real usurper at Richmond is blameless and pure; at least the Richmond Democracy affirm it, and the Chicago Democracy do not gainsay it. To me, therefore, the Democracy at Richmond and the Democracy at Chicago, like Cæsar and Pompey, seem to retain all their original family resemblance. They are very much alike—especially Pompey.

—An incident which in history has had a romantic precedent will soon take place in Europe, for it is said that the young King of Bavaria intends travelling for several years in strict incognito.

—Another new bank has been announced at Bombay (making the twenty-fifth in this city since the departure of the last Overland mail, under powerful direction), and has been received with extraordinary favor. As its name implies, the "Bank of China" is to operate in other quarters than Bombay. Shares in this bank, before the allotments were made, were quoted at 35 per cent. premium.

—The *Independance Belge* states that a priest named Massart, formerly vicar at Louveigne, in Belgium, has been condemned by the Correctional Tribunal of Louvain to three and a half years' imprisonment and five years' surveillance for stealing silver plate and swindling; on a second charge of stealing silver, the same priest was condemned to fifteen months' imprisonment.

—The water in the Thames, in some parts of it, is so discolored as to look like ink. The discharge of the sewage of Banbary into the Cherwell has been complained of by a miller who lives lower down the stream, but who is likely to die if he remains there, and whose wife and family have been nearly poisoned by the perilous and unsavory stuff with which his bosom is loaded by the townspeople above. This has killed the fish by thousands, but greatly promoted the growth of weeds in the river, being a species of matter which, though destructive to animal life, even to that of jack and eels, is meat and drink to the vegetable kingdom. Nausea and vomiting are the effects which the Cherwell, qualified by Banbury, produces on persons in its vicinage. It is an odor at which the nose of everybody who approaches is offended, particularly when it is stirred up by Spokes' mill wheel. It is nearly as black as ink, and has been used as such for the direction of parcels, which were punctually delivered. London gets some of it through the Isis, which connects the Cherwell with the Thames.

ROBBERY AT SALEM, PA.

SALEM, Wayne county, Pa., September 7.—Judge Hamlin's store at this place was entered last night, the safe opened, and the contents, amounting to $6000, taken out.

A large number of individual notes were also stolen. They were chiefly given by Salem merchants.

The robbers took three $100 Government bills, and from fifteen to twenty $100 Government notes; also, a number of $50 and $20 treasury interest-paying bills, and $200, or more, in silver.

REJOICINGS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, September 7.—The city is gay with flags, in honor of our victories, and a national salute is now being fired.

The New York State Convention.

SYRACUSE, September 7.—The Republican State Convention has been temporarily organized by the election of A. H. Bailey, as Chairman.

Vermont Election.

INCREASED VOTE—LARGE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY.

The meagre returns of the Vermont election, which came to us last night by telegraph, indicate that the vote polled was larger than was ever before given, and that the Republican candidates have gained over the vote of last year, which stood as follows:—

	Governor, 1863.	
Counties.	Smith, Rep.	Redfield, Dem.
Addison	2433	312
Bennington	1714	1015
Caledonia	1950	1036
Chittenden	2323	773
Essex	530	194
Franklin	1875	874
Grand Isle	316	193
Lamoille	1390	607
Orange	2624	1085
Orleans	1826	809
Rutland	2947	1039
Washington	2714	1407
Windham	3045	1132
Windsor	4129	1175
Total	29,612	11,902
Republican majority		17,651

The same two candidates ran for Governor at this election, and as far as the result is known the majority for the Republican ticket is even greater than it was last year. Vermont can, therefore, continue to claim that she has never given a Democratic majority. The vote for Governor in the towns of Burlington and Rutland was as follows:—

	Smith, Republ.	Baldwin, Dem.
Burlington	684	328
Rutland	740	371

Returns from about one-seventh of the State foot up as follows:—

	This Year.	Last Year.
Smith	3035	4551
Redfield	1945	1551
Republican majority	3090	3103

A corresponding Republican increase throughout the State will make Smith's majority nearly 21,000.

The three Republican candidates for the Thirty-ninth Congress are elected by increased majorities.

The vote of forty towns for representatives to the Legislature has been received, and they all return Republicans but two.

The State Senate will probably be without a Democrat.

It will be seen that the returns, as far as received, also show a small increase in the Democratic vote.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

DEFEAT OF MAXIMILIAN'S FORCES.

Victories Claimed by the Juarists.

The *Bandiera Nacional*, a paper published at Matamoras, declares that the French and Algerine troops now in Mexico were lately defeated in four pitched battles with the Mexicans.

The date of these conflicts is not given. They occurred at Brea, in the State of Guerrero.

The Mexicans were led by General Diego Alvarez; and, in accordance with the terms of the battle, which included "no quarter," the prisoners taken were put to death.

Colonel Riva Palacio has made an official report, in which he claims to have won on the 5th of July at Zitacnaro, in the State of Mexico, a victory over two thousand Imperialists, putting them to flight.

Don R. G. Paez, formerly private secretary of Juarez, has given in his adhesion to the French rule.

The Draft—Important Notice.

From the Syracuse Journal, Sept. 5.

The following letter was received by Provost-Marshal Chamberlin, to-day, from General Dix:—

HEADQUARTERS A. A. P. M. GENERAL AND SUPERINTENDENT VOLUNTEER RECRUITING SERVICE, ELMIRA, September 2.—Captain:—When you commence drafting for your district, you will begin with such towns or wards as are doing the least in procuring volunteers, thus giving the localities having a prospect of filling their quotas all the time practicable for so doing.

Notify Supervisors and all interested of this, and ask local newspapers to give the information in their columns.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) A. S. DIVEN,
Brig.-Gen. and A. A. P. M. Gen. W. D. N. Y.

—Forty thousand dollars have been subscribed to erect a monument to the memory of Daniel O'Connell.

—Eight hundred thousand souls are said to be dependent on the railways in Great Britain. So said an Irish Baronet in a late speech.

—Half a million dollars—gold standard—were recently offered for property in London, known as the London Hotel.

—The Chamber of Deputies of Wurtemberg has fixed the annual income of their king at 778,800 florins, or about $389,100, besides a vast amount of wheat, rye, barley, oats, and wood.

—On the 26th of August, being the anniversary of Prince Albert's birth, the Royal Horticultural Gardens were, at the request of the Queen, thrown open to the public free of charge.

—Dr. Rajah Moore, of Calcutta, proposes to cut a canal from the Hooghly to the Mutlah, which shall be navigable by the largest merchant ships. The scheme has been favorably received.

—In the matter of the Suez canal, the recent decision of the Emperor is in favor of the Lesseps Company, and he has "spoiled the Egyptians" to the tune of eighty-four million francs.

—The introduction of a uniform standard of weights and measures throughout India is at present under the consideration of the Government of India, and will soon be brought into operation.

—In Nice, as in Saratoga, a race course has been lately formed. The first races, it is said, will take place simultaneously with the opening of the district exhibition, which is to be held at that town in 1865.

—Those interested in rebellions should know that the Arabs near Bagdad have revolted, and that the Turkish troops have been defeated in three engagements with the insurgents and have lost three guns.

—The Galway fishermen claim the exclusive right of fishing along forty miles of their coast, and will not permit any interference with their rights. This has led to extensive pauperism in the neighboring villages, and a large increase in the poor rate.

—The corner-stone of a new tower for Manchester Cathedral was lately laid with due ceremony the Archbishop of York presiding. The old tower was torn down last year. The Cathedral was originally a parish church, and is noted for its great width, being nearly as broad as it is long.

—An attempt has been made in Paris to suppress polygraphic newsletters, written there for foreign journals, on the ground that they are "periodical writings on political matters without permission." This doctrine has, however, been overruled by the Criminal Chamber of the Supreme Court.

—The Prince of Wales has uncovered, at the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, London, a statue of his father, which the patrons of the institution have erected in grateful recollection of the fact that the Prince Consort laid the foundation stones of the two wings of the institution at two different periods.

—What the English editors think of the Germans may be inferred from an extract in a popular journal:—

"Englishmen might well cease to feel an interest in Germany. With the feeling that the Germans are morally incapable of doing justice to others, must come the belief that they have not the stuff in them to do patriotic right to themselves. Their character at present is that of a stupid egotism; their condition that of a great blubbottle half smothered in the treacle he coveted."

It must be remembered that the English editors are abusive of all other nations but their own.

FOURTH EDITION

THE PIRATE "FLORIDA."

COOL RECEPTION AT TENERIFFE

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, September 7.

The Pirate "Florida" at Teneriffe.

A letter from Teneriffe, dated the 19th of August, says the steamer *Florida* arrived the day before, in 36 days from Bermuda. She was permitted to take in coal, and what provisions she required, and sailed the next day, going to the South. During her stay she received none of the courtesies extended to a vessel of war visiting that port. It was reported that she went there direct from the coast of New England, where she took and destroyed many vessels, including a steamer with a very valuable cargo, which the pirate's regret that they had not saved, and run her through the blockade into a Southern port. It is supposed that the vessel was the *Electric Spark*. One of her officers and two of her crew left the *Florida* at Teneriffe.

The Army Salute.

At noon a salute of one hundred guns was fired at the Arsenal, for the brilliant achievement of General Sherman's army, and the capture of Atlanta.

Army News.

There is nothing of importance from Grant or Sheridan this morning. "All quiet" is the stereotyped report from the military fields of operations in Virginia. It is a quiet which is destined to be rudely broken into before long.

The Draft.

There is great anxiety here in regard to the draft, but it is impossible as yet to state definitely when the necessary preparations for its enforcement will be completed.

In the meantime the recruits are being received and credited in the quotas, and the number required to be drafted is being daily considerably reduced. A vigorous effort now may yet relieve many localities entirely from draft, and give important material aid to the cause.

Political Horizon.

The general impression here is that the peace platform and Sherman's victories have disposed of the Democratic ticket. The feuds in the Union party are being rapidly obliterated, and it will present a united front to the common enemy within a very short time.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, September 7.—Flour quiet. Wheat quiet and nominal at 90@1 for red; sales of white at $2 05@2 70. Corn steady; sales 3000 bush. at 70@72 for low. Whisky steady at $1 84@1 85. Provisions firm and advancing.

NEW YORK, September 7.—Stocks are higher. Chicago and Rock Island, 109¾; Cumberland Preferred, 61; Illinois Central, 151; Michigan Southern, 81½; New York Central, 125¾; Reading, 103¾; Hudson River, 123½; Canton Company, 39¾; Missouri 6's, 63¾; Erie, 105½; Gold, 242½; One-year Certificates, 98¾; Treasury 7 3-10's, 103¾; Ten-forties, 97; Registered 6's, 107; Five-twenty Coupons, 104¾; Registered, 109¾; Connecticut 6's, 100; Carolinas, 81.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Judge Ludlow.—Yesterday a case was tried, which was of more than usual importance. It involved questions under the Factor law not heretofore raised. The case was that of the Commonwealth vs. George Aikins.

From the evidence it appeared that one Conrad A. Krause, of Lancaster county, consigned sixteen cases of tobacco to defendant to be sold on commission, and, as Krause alleged, for cash. After the sale of eleven cases was made and an account of sale rendered, the defendant, instead of remitting cash, sent Krause his (defendant's) note at thirty days, which the prosecutor, being an illiterate man, supposed to be a check payable upon presentation at the bank, and therefore did not refuse to accept. The remaining five cases the defendant hypothecated, and, as the prosecutor alleges, appropriated the money to his own use.

The defense was that the holding of the note by the prosecutor released the defendant from liability to criminal prosecution; and, second, that defendant was insane, and therefore not responsible in law for his acts.

After a brief and pointed charge by Judge Ludlow the Court adjourned. This morning the jury came in with a verdict of guilty.

This morning the Court was engaged with the trial of William McTague, the keeper of a junk-shop in the lower part of the city, charged with receiving stolen goods.

The case was on trial when our report closed.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 66. Noon, 70½. One P. M. 70. Wind, East.

PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE.—A regular monthly meeting of this Society was held this morning, at their rooms in Walnut street, Craig Biddle, President, in the chair.

The receipt of reports from the Agricultural Department, also, a number of photographs of animals were acknowledged.

It was decided by the Society to have a fall sale of stock, to take place in the month of October.

The following committees were appointed to represent the Society at the annual exhibitions of the following named Societies, to take place during the present month:—

Chester County—Messrs. C. W. Harrison, Geo. Blight, and A. Elwin.

Bucks County—Messrs. John Lardner, Dr. King, Dr. Fox, C. Biddle, W. Fisher.

Montgomery County—Messrs. S. Baines, Dr. Macrea, Owen Sherridan.

State Society, Easton—David Landreth, J. McGowen, J. S. Hines, C. W. Harrison, Jr., W. H. Minner.

Burlington County—Dr. Schofield, A. Maitland, John McGowen, C. H. Sain, P. Bright.

Dr. Kennedy, after a few appropriate remarks, offered the following, which was agreed to:—

Resolved, That in the death of Dennis Kelly our Society has lost an old and valued member, long identified, especially by his successful breeding of imported stock, with the true advancement of agriculture in Eastern Pennsylvania; a gentleman possessing that thrift and generosity, which made him alike the prosperous farmer and manufacturer, the liberal helper of deserving friends, and the best citizen of the neighborhood in which he dwelt.

The Society then adjourned.

PARADE THIS MORNING.—As we announced in THE TELEGRAPH yesterday, the 82d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, arrived in this city at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. They were received at the Baltimore depot by a Committee of Councils and the friends of the regiment, after which the men marched to the refreshment saloons and partook of a supper prepared for them.

This morning the parade took place, and at noon the returned veterans pased along Chesnut street to Third in the following order:—

Band.
Twenty-third Regiment—Colonel Glenn.
Reception Committee of Councils.
Reception Committee of Eighty-second Regiment.
The Returning Veterans.
Ambulances carrying sick and wounded of Regiment.
Band.
Henry Guards.
Returned Veterans of Old Regiment.
Band.
Moyamensing Hose Company,
and
Ambulances.

The line of march was then continued up Third to Arch, up Arch to Seventh, up Seventh to Race, down Race to National Guards' Hall, where the line was dismissed.

This regiment returned under the command of Colonel Isaac C. Bassett. It has been about three years with the Army of the Potomac, and during that time it has earned an imperishable fame. The hardy look of the veterans, and the bullet-riddled colors which the remnant of the regiment paraded with this morning, well attest the fearful struggles in which this regiment has been engaged.

During the past few weeks the 82d has been stationed under Sheridan, in the Shenandoah valley.

MONTHLY MEETING.—The regular monthly meeting of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society was held last evening at the hall of the Society, Broad and Walnut streets. An essay on the "Hibernation and its Relations to Horticulture," was read by the Secretary, A. W. Harrison, Esq. The essay was by S. S. Rathvon, of Lancaster.

CITY COUNCILS.—The first regular meeting of City Councils will be held to-morrow—the summer vacation having expired. No public business of importance will be transacted. It is expected that five of the members will present their resignations. Three of these are in Select Council, and two in the Common Branch. Toose of Select Council are John Price Wetherill, of the Sixth Ward, who has yet two years to serve; Henry Davis, Fifteenth Ward, two years to serve; E. Spencer Miller, Twenty-fourth Ward, two years to serve. The resignations of Messrs. Wilson Kerr, Eleventh Ward, and Owen McDonald, Twenty-fifth Ward, both of whom have one year yet to serve, will be presented in Common Council. These vacancies will be filled at the fall election.

ALTERATIONS AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—The work of altering the offices of the Custom House, for the purposes of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, is progressing very fast. This department will be on the south side of the building, with an entrance from Library street. All of the premises, both up stairs and down, and south of the old banking room, including the present rooms of the Collector and Surveyor, and those of the private clerks, will be appropriated to the use of the Assistant Treasurer. The United States offices will be in a narrow circuit, and all will be contained within the boundaries of a single square. The Custom House, Assistant Treasurer's Office, Post Office, Commissioner's and Attorney's Offices, and the United States Courts will all be in immediate contiguity.

THE CENTRAL FAIR.—The report of the gains resulting from the late great Central Fair held in this city some time since will probably not be ready before the 1st of December. It is the intention of the Committee to dispose of as many of the goods left on hand from the fair as possible before returns are made for them. A number of the Committees have yet to report, and the absence of a number of the persons composing them during the summer has delayed the return of the estimates of sales. It is surmised that the gross receipts of the Fair will exceed, by several thousands, one million of dollars.

NAVAL.—The steamer *Lilian* has been examined by a Prize Commission, and appraised with the coal on board of her at $140,000. The Commission say that they found her to be of iron, nearly new, and of 475 tons, American measurement; that she was built in Glasgow, and has two superior oscillating engines, and water-tight compartments.

The prize sloops *Cyclops* and *Buffalo* were condemned yesterday. Both of these vessels were in possession of refugees from the South, who, as they allege, had converted their effects into cotton, put it on board the vessels, and ran out of the blockaded port at the first opportunity presented. They have made a claim for the cotton, but it is believed the claim will not be sustained for the reason that the cotton, being an article of commerce, is liable to confiscation when captured or taken possession of, after having been run out of a blockaded port.

DULL.—The refusal of the Government to enforce the draft announced for the fifth of this month, and the fact that a number of the Wards have filled their quotas by furnishing recruits, has placed a damper upon the substitute business. There was a general holding off by brokers in anticipation of the draft. Some of them, we understand, purchased a number of men some time since at a cost of from $250 to $400, fully expecting that, when the time arrived when they were wanted, one thousand dollars could at the least calculation be obtained for them. But a change has come over the spirit of their dreams, and the Ward Committees have no trouble in procuring recruits at a very low figure. A knowledge of this fact should serve as an additional inducement for the Wards to fill up their quotas as soon as possible, and thus relieve Philadelphia from the operations of the draft when it is ordered.

RECRUITING.—This morning warrants were issued for the payment of the city bounty to thirty-seven men, four of whom were substitutes. Volunteering is becoming quite brisk, there being any number ready to enter the army, provided the Wards pay a reasonable bounty. The one year regiments are rapidly filling up. Birney's Regiment of Sharpshooters will soon be ready to leave for the front. Large squads of recruits are daily pouring in from the counties, and after being mustered into the service are sent to Camp William Penn.

FIRST PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.—The following are the present field and staff officers of the 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry, four hundred of whom returned from the front, after three years' service, on Monday evening:—

Colonel J. F. Taylor.
Lieutenant-Col. D. Gardner.
Major R. J. Falls.
Major J. M. Gaston.
Adjutant W. P. Lloyd.
Surgeon G. B. Batchelor.
Assist.-Surg. L. E. Atkinson.
Assist.-Surg. R. H. Tull.
Chaplain J. H. Beadle.
Quartermaster G. H. Baker.
Sergeant H. A. Wood.

BEFORE THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.—A partial hearing in the case of John W. Dubree was had before United States Commissioner Sergeant yesterday. The accused, it will be remembered, was arrested on the charge of false measurement of leather at the Arsenal, with the alleged intention of defrauding the Government. A further hearing will take place on Friday.

CAVED IN.—Yesterday morning a part of the Reed street culvert, at the intersection of Moyamensing avenue, in the First Ward, caved in. The inlet at the northwest corner of the streets gave way. The track of the Second and Third street railroad runs directly over the part that caved in, and travel south of this point was entirely suspended.

VOLUNTEER FUND.—During the past two weeks the Commissioners having charge of the fund for the benefit of the families of volunteers paid out $24,150. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars was paid last week by the City Treasurer as bounties to enlisted men, credited to this city.

RETURNING.—The 1st New Jersey Cavalry, numbering ninety men, and the 16th Massachusetts Battery, of seven pieces and eighty men, passed through this city on their way home from the front.

ACCIDENT.—This morning at 10 o'clock an old man named Charles O'Brien was badly bruised about the head and back by a stone falling upon him, in Fisher's quarry, at Flat Rock. He was taken to his home in Manayunk.

DROWNED.—One of the hands employed on board a vessel lying below South street wharf, fell overboard, last night, and was drowned. The body was not recovered.

SALUTE AT BRIDESBURG.—One hundred gu

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1864.

THE WAR NEWS.

Indications from the Army of the Potomac of a forward movement to the Danville railroad are sufficient to show that its occupation by our forces is not far distant. The Rebels are massing and fortifying in front of WARREN, but they will hardly risk an assault upon his defenses, as that would entail a very severe loss upon them, and they could not hope to dislodge him at any point. The same would prove true of an attack upon the lines of the 9th Corps, on the right, or the 2d Corps, on the extreme left of our line General LEE sees, however, the necessity of taking the offensive at once; for if he does not, he will find himself shut up in a bad box. The opinion is very general now that GRANT will take Richmond, and that at no distant period. The people begin to see his inexorable plans developing; they begin to see what he is doing with his one hundred thousand new men. GRANT will perform great deeds during the current and coming month.

What has become of HOOD and his army? This is the question which forms the principal topic of conversation at the present time. We believe he will *make on* for Macon as rapidly as possible, and will finally retreat either to Savannah or Columbia, South Carolina. If he takes this route he will give SHERMAN Montgomery and Mobile, Macon and Milledgeville, with the three States of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. We do not know what may be SHERMAN'S ability to pursue HOOD promptly, but have no doubt it will soon be ample, as new troops are rapidly relieving the veterans, who by thousands are guarding the railroad from Atlanta to Nashville. Generals A. J. SMITH, BENJAMIN GRIERSON, and LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU will, we trust, proceed at once to finish up the work of destroying the cavalry forces of WHEELER, FORREST, and RODDY. From the latest news we think it probable that these forces will be much injured before they reach Macon, both by fighting and marching. We had hoped that one of the results of SHERMAN'S victory at Atlanta was the dismemberment of HOOD'S army, and the capture of a great number of prisoners; but it appears, from the latest news, that HOOD has succeeded in getting off with a considerable force, and may show fight at Macon, unless he is used up in the retreat and pursuit to that place. We learn by private advices that an abundance of stores and ammunition have been forwarded to General SHERMAN, and that the railroads will soon be repaired and running regularly again.

The death and defeat of the Rebel General JOHN MORGAN is fully confirmed, and the Knoxville and Chattanooga Railroad will soon be in order again, never to be destroyed by Rebels we hope. The State of Tennessee is at last completely reclaimed, and wholly in the Union once more.

THE STUMP.

In the days of the Grecian Democracy, those orators whose words resound even at the present time like the tones of a liberty-bell, addressed the mass from the stately Pnyx. They spoke to a refined and fastidious people, in view of the highest achievements of art, and surrounded with the ennobling memorials of glory. Their themes, though often personal, were as frequently the most exalted that can engage the heart or mind; the exploits of heroes, the safety of a State, or a nation's path to power and renown. Yet with all these circumstances, giving to their efforts a classic halo which awes the student by the midnight lamp, they only "took the stump." In the language of a democracy mightier than any of which the Grecians ever dreamed, these peerless talkers were simply "the best stump speakers in the State." The West lacks a Pnyx, hewn from the solid rock. But in the bosom of the grand old woods, mounted upon the stub of an oak which the storms of a century had stricken down, the orators of the new Republic assembled their countrymen, and inaugurated a system of speech-making, rugged, perhaps, as the gnarled trunks of the forest, but as fresh as the green foliage that canopied the throng. Yet, after all, with these wilderness surroundings, the spirit of the stump and the Pnyx were the same, however different the force or the gloss of the language employed. DEMOSTHENES thundering against PHILIP from the rock, and HENRY CLAY pleading for the war against England, in 1812, from the stump in Kentucky, spoke with the same *animus*, and to the same popular heart. The candidates for Congress, representing antagonistic views, addressing alternately the same audience, though it be from an humble, an extemporized rostrum, carry out the old Grecian idea of enabling the mass to see the whole merits of a subject, and to decide for the best.

In the largest portion of our land, that, too, which claims to have advanced the farthest in political enlightenment — stump speaking and political assemblages often partake strongly of the absurd. Look, for instance, at one of our partisan meetings in Independence Square. Of what does it consist? A great crowd, composed of men of all political creeds, of course, because, in a great city thousands will go to one of these convocations out of curiosity; myriads of lanterns, banners, and transparencies, bearing all manner of devices of a ridiculous kind, capable of effecting nothing under heaven but an insult to those who happen to differ from the meeting in convictions of State policy—firing off guns and pistols — spluttering of showy fire-works, "Hail Columbia" and the "Star Spangled Banner" played by twenty brass bands, speeches from orators, all of the same stripe, whose wildest assertions no one present dares to contradict, except at the risk of being hustled to the next station-house for "disturbing the meeting," the whole to conclude with nine cheers and a procession. Such are the details of the programme. Who goes from such a meeting any wiser than when he entered the grounds? What more does the public know of the comparative merits of the candidates, or the principles they are reported to represent?

The Presidential campaign that is upon us promises to be one of extraordinary interest and excitement. The questions involved are those which threaten to cut away the sword of Damocles that hangs above the Union. Is this a time for fire-works and glee-clubs? Is it not rather a time for grave discussion and anxious deliberation? Any party, however mired in the wrong, can get up meetings, parade lanterns, sing songs, hire music, and burn powder. Common sense, at such a crisis, calls for something more manly, more dignified, more worthy of the grandest Republic the world ever saw. Shall the demand be satisfied?

WHAT THE ENGLISH THINK OF McCLELLAN.

If the exigencies of the Copperheads required a soldier for their candidate for the Presidency, it is to be regretted that they did not select one in higher repute with their friends, the English, than GEORGE B. McCLELLAN. In an article published in the London *Quarterly Review*, for April, 1864, on "The Prospects of the Confederates," which the author tries to regard as hopeful, in consequence of *the imbecility, inertness, and want of enterprise* which he ascribes to General McCLELLAN, when in command, the writer, in noticing the events preceding the battle of Antietam, says:—

"The orders of General LEE respecting the battle which was now imminent were placed in General HILL'S hands. These orders, according to General LEE'S invariable practice, were full, precise, and unreserved. It was, according to General LEE'S view, very desirable to gain a few days, in order to permit General JACKSON to finish his task at Harper's Ferry, and to allow some of the many stragglers to get to the front. General HILL was, therefore, instructed to take up a strong position at South Mountain. These orders, as it happened, were displeasing to General HILL. He flung them, after reading them, indignantly from him in the belief (as has been urged in his defense) that they would be picked up by one of his staff, and carried safely to his quarters. So this as it may, they were left lying where they fell; the ground was shortly afterwards evacuated by the Confederates and occupied by the Federals; General LEE'S orders were picked up by a Federal soldier, and, their value being recognized, quickly carried to McCLELLAN. No wonder that McCLELLAN, commanding, according to his own statement, 87,160 men, provided himself an assured and easy victory over the worn and weary troops which he knew to be before him, and as to whose movements and intentions he now had full information. *That this knowledge was in his possession is confirmed* by the testimony which he gave when examined before a Congressional Committee some months later at Washington.

"Viewed by the light of the fact that General LEE'S orders were in General McCLELLAN'S hands several days before the battle of Sharpsburg was fought, *the imbecility, inertness, and want of enterprise* of the latter general are, we submit to our readers, incontrovertibly established, to the *utter annihilation of his fame*. He dared not make any use of his large reserve under FITZ JOHN PORTER in the battle of the 17th, he dared not resume the attack on the 18th, and allowed his enemy to retire unmolested on the morning of the 19th, leaving, as the sole trophy for Washington and New York to exult over, three hundred desperately wounded Confederates who fell into McCLELLAN'S hands."

AN IMPRACTICABLE PLAN OF PEACE.

It is not a little surprising that the gentlemen who composed the Democratic Convention at Chicago, should have proposed to make peace with the Rebels by a means that is not only quite incapable of being put in execution, but which is not at all provided for by the Federal Constitution. It is hardly worth while to enter into an argument to show that a convention of all the States, or of their representatives, to discuss the terms of an adjustment, would be found utterly impossible in practice. It is easy to see that the attempt to effect any such measure would be met, at the very threshold, with difficulties and disputes between the National and the pretended Confederate Government, which could not be overcome.

It is sufficient to mention one instance of the obstacles suggested, to convince any reflecting mind that a convention of all the States is totally impracticable. Since the war commenced, Virginia has been divided; one of the divisions has been admitted into the Union as a free and sovereign State. The Rebel authorities do not and will not acknowledge either the right or the fact of this partition of the original State of Virginia, and would not, therefore, participate in any convention to which "Western Virginia" would claim to send its own delegates. This issue would certainly arise if a convention were called. How could it be settled? Neither party to the controversy would yield.

There is but one mode in which this difficulty could possibly be avoided, and that is, by an act of Congress repealing the act recognizing and admitting Western Virginia into the Union as a separate State, on the ground of its unconstitutionality. This might be, and no doubt would be, done if the Democratic party should have a sufficiently large majority in both Houses of the next Congress to pass such a repealing act. But, whatever changes may be made in the political character of the House of Representatives at the ensuing elections, it is certain that no adequate modification can be made in that of the Senate to admit of any such legislation as that just mentioned.

A difficulty of a like nature would occur in reference to the sending of delegates to a general peace convention from Louisiana, whose government has recently been reinstituted or reorganized under the direct auspices and authority of the Washington Administration. JEFFERSON DAVIS and his cabinet certainly would not recognize the legitimacy of a proceeding which has restored to the Union a State which he claims as one of the integral members of his bogus Confederation.

But it is not necessary to say more, just now, about these insuparable bars to the very initiation of that preposterous scheme for negotiating a peace, which has been so lately proposed by the Democratic leaders at Chicago. Another, but equally grave objection to the project is, that the Federal Constitution, for which the Democrats profess so much devotion, expressly gives to the President the power to make treaties (including, of course, those of peace) by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and this grant of power to the Executive precludes its exercise, under the Constitution, either by the States separately or collectively, or by the people of all the States. Congress, it is true, has the right, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, to propose amendments to the Constitution. But this is a very different thing from the convening of representatives of the people of all the States to conclude a peace either with foreign or domestic enemies of the Government. The people have already effectually parted with that function of their sovereignty. They have, by the explicit provisions of the organic law of the nation, given the entire war-making power to Congress, exclusively, and the treaty or peace-making power to the President and the Senate. They cannot now take these powers back without subverting the National Constitution by force, which would be revolutionary, or regularly altering that instrument in the precise mode which they have appointed for its amendment.

In view, then, of these simple and obvious facts, what do the Democratic party mean when they propose to suspend hostilities and call a Convention of all the States, with a view to end the war? They cannot hope to command a sufficient vote in the Senate to declare an armistice; and if they could even do that, the Convention of States, to be called afterwards, could do no more, at the most than arrange the terms of peace, which, at last, would require for their ratification the approval of the President and the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present in formal executive session.

In short, the entire plan of pacification contained in the resolutions of the Chicago Convention is absurd, because impossible of execution, while it would certainly end in final disappointment, even if the experiment were practicable.

McCLELLAN AT MALVERN HILL.

Startling Facts — McClellan Abandoned His Wounded to Perish—General Kearney Characterized it as Being Prompted by Cowardice or Treason—General Martindale Shed Tears—The Testimony of a Clergyman.

We find the following statement about McClellan's retreat from Malvern Hill, in the Rev. J. J. Marks' able history of "The Peninsula Campaign in Virginia." It is a piece of history which will be difficult for General McClellan to explain. The statement is the more important just now from the fact that the Rev. Mr. Marks wrote his history immediately after McClellan abandoned the Peninsula.

It was not written for political effect, nor by a politician, but by an army chaplain, who was a faithful witness of the scenes which he describes. We copy it now for the benefit of the people who are invited to vote for the sweet-scented General who ran away from a victory which the glorious old Army of the Potomac had won. Mr. Marks says:—

The battle was over, but the cannonading still continued, and shells and balls of every kind tore through the woods in a ceaseless whirlwind of fury. In the meantime thousands of the Confederates fled in the wildest disorder from the scene, and hid themselves in swamps and hollows; soldiers without guns, horsemen without caps and swords, came to the hospitals in the battle-field of Glendale, and reported that their regiments and brigades were swept away, and they alone were "escaped to tell the tale."

It is one of the strangest things in this week of disaster that General McClellan ordered a retreat to Harrison's Landing, six miles down the James river, after we had gained so decided a victory. When this order was received by the impatient and eager army, consternation and amazement overwhelmed our patriotic and ardent hosts. Some refused to obey the command. *General Martindale shed tears of shame.*

The brave and chivalrous Kearney said in the presence of many officers:—"*I, Philip Kearney, an old soldier, enter my solemn protest against this order for retreat—we ought, instead of retreating, to follow up the enemy and take Richmond.* And in full view of all the responsibility of such a declaration, *I say to you all, such an order can only be prompted by cowardice or treason.*"

And with all, hopelessness and despair succeeded the flush of triumph. In silence and gloom our victorious army commenced retiring from an enemy utterly broken, scattered, and panic-stricken.

And when there was not a foe within miles of us, we left our wounded behind to perish, and any one witnessing the wild eagerness of our retreat, would have supposed that we were in the greatest peril from a vigilant and triumphant enemy.

—The sudden call for five hundred thousand sovereigns in England, on Spanish account, not only caused the recent advance in the rate of interest by the Bank of England, but caused a loss in public and private securities of forty millions of pounds. At least so says a writer, well posted, in the last number of the London *Despatch*.

Married.

CAPEN—CLARK.—On the 3d instant, at the parsonage of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, No. 623 Catharine street, by Rev. E. W. Thomas, Mr. ANDREW J. CAPEN to Miss KATE CLARK, both of Philadelphia. No cards.

CONNESSON—ANDREWS.—On Monday morning, September 5th, 1864, at the residence of Thomas A. Andrews, Esq., West Philadelphia, by the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, D. D., J. WARREN CONNESSON to Miss MARIE L. ANDREWS, both of West Philadelphia.

HERVEY—WAGNER.—On the 6th of June, by the Rev. Mr. Henson, Mr. HARRY W. B. HERVEY to Miss MARY E. WAGNER, both of Philadelphia.

LONG—GITHENS.—On the 5th instant, by Rev. G. H. Tullis, Mr. JOHN LONG to Mrs. MARY ANN GITHENS, all of Camden, N. J.

McNEILL—BONLEY.—September 5th, by Rev. W. Cathcart, Mr. ORISON McNEILL to Miss ANNA BONLEY, both of this city. Chicago papers please copy.

STRATTON—HAZLETON.—September 5th, by the Rev. M. D. Kurtz, at the parsonage of the Twelfth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, No. 1213 Poplar street, Mr. ROBERT STRATTON to Miss MARY ELIZABETH HAZLETON, both of this city.

Died.

ARUNDEL.—On the evening of September 5th, EMMA B., wife of John M. Arundel, in the 28th year of her age. The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her husband, Queen street, Germantown, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

BREED.—On the 5th instant, ELIZA H. BREED, widow of Samuel B. Breed.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1132 Vine street, on Fifth day afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Friends' South Western Ground.

JONES.—On the 4th instant, LEWIS WILLARD, youngest son of Augustus C. and Harriet Jones, in the 12th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, Market street, west of Forty-second street, West Philadelphia, on Friday, Sept. 9th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LAUGHLIN.—On the 26th of August, 1864, at the Fifth Army Corps Hospital, JAMES A. LAUGHLIN, of Company A, One-hundred-and-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Due notice of the funeral will be given should the body be recovered.

ORMUS.—Fell asleep in Jesus, on the 4th instant, GEORGE R. ORMUS, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Washington Hose Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 615 N. Fifteenth street, below Coates, on Thursday afternoon, September 8th, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

CAMPAIGN DIAL WILL BE ISSUED TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock, and daily thereafter until the day of the Presidential Election. Back numbers cannot be supplied, hence the necessity of subscribing at once. The first number will contain an illustration of the ALARMING ILLNESS OF MR. PEACE DEMOCRACY, together with several of the following articles, viz:—

The Peace Party,	The Loyal People at the South,
The Past and Future,	Dare Not Cheer,
McClellan's Career,	Military at the Polls,
Organize,	Rebel-cry,
Work in the Lines,	Consistency,
McClellan vs. The Platform,	Hurry Up,
Must Submit,	The Clubs,
Chicago Platform,	Not True,
Political Platforms Contrasted.	Cheering Prospects,
Think of It,	Pierre Soule,
A Truth Well Told,	Presidential Record,
The Rebel General Head,	Review of Candidates,
Union Campaign Club,	&c., &c., &c., &c.

Subscription $2 for the campaign. Clubs of fifty or more $1 per copy for the campaign. News agents three cents per copy. Retail price five cents.

Address S. E. COHEN, Publisher,
it Office No. 108 S. THIRD Street, third floor.

LOST THIS MORNING—A PAIR OF GOLD Eye Glasses, somewhere in Eighth street, between Market and Arch; probably left on the counter in one of the stores on that square. A liberal reward will be paid by leaving them at this office. sep 7-3t*

$5000, $7000, AND OTHER SUMS TO Loan on Mortgage of City Property, at 6 per cent. for a term of years.

CHARLES RHOADS,
se7-5t Conveyancer, No. 36 S. SEVENTH Street.

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S TEMPLE OF FASHION, NO. 1023, CHESNUT STREET.

Grand Opening, September 1, Paris, London, and New York Fashions. Just received, fifty elite Paper Models of all the reliable and latest Paris designs, for Ladies and Children's Dress, arranged and elegantly trimmed, so as to present the most perfect resemblance to the original articles.

Patterns of Promenade, Evening, House, Bridal, and Fancy Dresses; also, Cloaks, Mantles, Wrists, Jackets, Sleeves, Aprons, Sacks, Capes, Robe de Chambre, Under Garments, &c., and every style of garment adapted to Boys, Misses, and Infants, that has any claim for either novelty or utility, all accurately reproduced in Tissue Paper as soon as they are offered either in Paris or London. Dress and Cloak making in all its branches, and a perfect fit warranted. Cutting and Basting, French Fitting and Goffering. Mme Demorest's Skirts, Pads, Shields, French Corsets, Hooks, Eyes, Charts, and Quarterly Mirror of Fashion. au31-w6m3m

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. DARRYL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAINS,

AND

MOSQUITO NETTINGS.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.

At GRANVILLE STOKES' Old Stand, At GRANVILLE STOKES' Old Stand, At GRANVILLE STOKES' Old Stand, At GRANVILLE STOKES' Old Stand.

No. 609 Chesnut street,
No. 609 Chesnut street,
No. 609 Chesnut street,
No. 609 Chesnut street.

The Cold Rains of the last few days have opened the eyes of our citizens to the fact that summer is over, and that prudence whispers the immediate supply of Coal for the winter. Hundreds of orders are now coming in to M. Alter, No. 957 N. Ninth street, for deliveries at his earliest convenience. His Coal is the best in the city, is kept *perfectly dry* under cover, and gives universal satisfaction.

Grand Opening of Fall Clothing This Day.

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Grand Opening of Fall Clothing This Day.
PERRY & CO., Extensive Clothing House.
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PERRY & CO., Extensive Clothing House.
The largest and best stock of Clothing in the city.
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The largest and best stock of Clothing in the city.
The largest and best stock of Clothing in the city.
At prices low for the times.
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At prices low for the times.
At prices low for the times.
At prices low for the times.
At prices low for the times.
New styles of Goods and new styles of Garments.
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PERRY & CO., Third and Chesnut streets.
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N B.—Balance of Summer Clothing selling off at very low prices.

The Florence
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SEWING MACHINES,
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No. 630 CHESNUT STREET,
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Electricity.—
All Acute and Chronic Diseases cured by means of the different modifications of Electricity, at the

ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1220 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
PROF. C. H. BOLLES
Will commence,
OCTOBER 4, 1864,

A course of Lectures and full instruction for applying Galvanism, Magnetism, and other modifications of Electricity as a reliable therapeutic agent for the cure of Acute and Chronic Diseases.

AT THE INSTITUTION,
No. 1220 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Medical men and others desiring to attend the course are requested to make application early.

French Blacking—
In small fancy barrels,
For sale by
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
se7 ARCH and TENTH Streets.

E. G. Whitman & Co.,
Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate Caramels, Creams La Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored
Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c
No. 916 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

Steck & Co.'s Pianos.—

STECK & CO.'S	MASON & HAMLIN'S	PIANOS.
STECK & CO.'S	CABINET ORGANS.	PIANOS.

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

OIL STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION.
By GEORGE J. BOYD,
Broker,
au26-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN.
Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by
GEORGE J. BOYD,
Banker,
au26-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

THOUSANDS OF TEETH
EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.

Patent applied for. My new invention, a Double Reversible Self adjusting Safety Valved Inhaler, for administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, and extracting teeth without pain. The only mode that the Gas can be properly and safely administered.

DR C. L. MUNNS,
au27-12t No. 731 SPRUCE STREET.

MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL.
JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
No. 718 MARKET STREET,

are now receiving their supplies fresh from the fisheries.

The superiority of their OIL in every respect, has gained for it a reputation and sale beyond any other found in the market.

To maintain it, they are determined to supply an article that may be entirely relied on for freshness and purity.

See testimonials of Professors of Medical Colleges. au11

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

AMUSEMENTS.

M. C. CAMPBELL, HAVING JUST RETURNED from Europe, gives notice respectfully that his

OPENING SOIREE

Will take place on

THURSDAY EVENING, September 8, 1864,

And on which occasion he would be most happy to see all his former friends, scholars, and patrons present, as he has the

GREATEST AMOUNT OF NOVELTY

in store for them, besides the

FINEST QUADRILLE BAND IN PHILADELPHIA.

With an increased number of pieces, will perform some new and beautiful

WALTZES AND SELECTIONS

Never yet performed outside of the Courts of Europe, and purchased at enormous cost directly from great teachers and composers in Italy, Germany, France, and England.

Doors open at half past 8; commences at 9.

Cards of admission one dollar, admitting a gentleman and ladies. se7-3t

POSTPONEMENT!!!
ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.
THE GATHERING OF THE CLANS
Will be POSTPONED until
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMRER 7

THE SIXTH ANNUAL GAMES
Of the
CALEDONIAN CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA,
Will be celebrated at
WASHINGTON RETREAT,
On WEDNESDAY, September 7, 1864.

ALL TICKETS ARE GOOD FOR THAT DAY.

Cars leave Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, at 8½, 10, 11½, 1, 2½ and 4 o'clock.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Beck's celebrated Brass and String Band has been engaged for the occasion. The members will meet in the Club Room on Monday, September 5, at 7½ o'clock. By order of the Chief. DUNCAN WRIGHT, Secretary.
WILLIAM SMITH, Treasurer. se5-5t

GROVER'S NEW CHESNUT ST. THEATRE.
THIS EVENING,
The great romantic, musical, pantomimic, spectacular drama,
ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
THE LIVING FOUNTAIN OF COLORED WATERS,
All the New and Magnificent Scenery, Elegant Properties, Wonderful Effects, Superb Costumes, Startling Transformations, Grand Choruses, Beautiful Music, Dances, Songs, &c., &c.

Family Matinee, Saturday Afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Performance at 2½ o'clock.
Admission 50 cents; Children, 25 cents.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.—
GLORIOUS SUCCESS!
FOURTH NIGHT OF MRS. JOHN DREW.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, September 7, 1864, WIVES AS THEY WERE, AND MAIDS AS THEY ARE.

Miss Dorillon.....Mrs John Drew
Dronsley.....Mr James Carden
To conclude with (first time)
WHICH SHALL I MARRY?
Nailem Tite.....Stuart Robson
Mary Mode.....Miss C. Jefferson
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN DREW.
Doors open at 7. Commence at quarter to 8.

F. & L. LADNER'S MILITARY HALL, No. 502 N. THIRD Street.
Professor ENGELKE, the well-known Maestro, is engaged at this popular place of resort, as the Director of a powerful Orchestra, and every evening choice selections of rare merit are given to the audience gratuitously.
au30-18t

KENSINGTON HALL.—THIS POPULAR Place of Entertainment, Nos. 1027 and 1029 GERMANTOWN Avenue and 1031 to 1039 NIXON Street (established 20 years ago by Mr. John Lips), has been enlarged and renovated, and now possesses attractions unexcelled by any other establishment of the kind in the city.

A large and efficient Orchestra, under the direction of Prof. F. Lotz, has been engaged, and a choice programme of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be produced each evening, free of expense to the audience. The Concert Room is large, airy, and commodious, the refreshments superior, and the attendants polite and accommodating.
au23-1m HENRY HORNUNG, Proprietor.

FREE CONCERT SALOON.
The subscriber has opened the large and commodious SALOON, with extensive
SUMMER GARDEN,
attached,
N. E. CORNER OF FRANKLIN STREET AND GIRARD AVENUE,
and has engaged a full Orchestra, under the leadership of PROFESSOR A. HEMTEL,
who will nightly perform a choice programme of National and other airs.
As a pleasant place to pass an evening free of charge, the proprietor is determined his establishment shall not be surpassed.
au22-1m CHRISTIAN RENTSCHLER.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS
ON THE
RIVER SCHUYLKILL.
The steamer GENERAL HOOKER, now running from Fairmount to the Falls of Schuylkill, will leave Fairmount as follows, viz.:—

At 8:00	A. M.	At 12:40	P. M.
10:00	"	2:00	"
11:20	"	3:20	"
	At 5:00 P. M.		

Fare.—15 cents to Falls of Schuylkill, 10 cents to Columbia Bridge, Belmont, and Laurel Hill.
Boat leaves Falls of Schuylkill

At 9:25	A. M.	At 2:00	P. M.
10:10	"	2:40	"
12	M.	4:00	"
	At 5:40 P. M.		se5-3t

NEW BOOKS AT REDUCED PRICES!

DOWN IN TENNESSEE, by Kirke	$1 25
SCHONBERG COTTA FAMILY	1 50
EARLY DAWN, by same author	1 50
ENOCH ARDEN, by Tennyson	1 00
QUEST, a very interesting novel	1 25
JOHN GUILDERSTEING'S SIN	1 25
NOT DEAD YET, by Jeaffreson	1 00
DRAMATIS PERSONÆ, by Browning	1 25
LES MISERABLES, complete	80

All the 50 cent Novels for 40 cents.
" 25 " " 20 "
" 75 " " 60 "
" $1 00 " " 80 "

PITCHER'S
Cheap Book, Album, Picture and Frame Store,
se5-3t No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

MADAME DEMOREST'S FASHION BOOK,
FALL NUMBER JUST RECEIVED BY
G. W. PITCHER,
se5-3t No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

"CAMPAIGN DIAL."
The DAILY issue of this paper will commence on
THURSDAY NEXT, 8th INST.
Yeoman's service will be performed in the loyal cause of
LINCOLN & JOHNSON.
Subscriptions for the entire campaign, or any portion of it, will be $2 00. Single Copies, 5 Cents.
Back numbers cannot be supplied, hence the necessity of subscribing at once.
S. F. COHEN, Publisher,
OFFICE, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
se2-5t Third Floor.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
300 BALES AND 61 BAGS COTTON,
SAMUEL C. COOK, AUCTIONEER.

By virtue of a writ of sale, by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at
No. 143 N. FRONT STREET, BELOW RACE,
On MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1864,
AT 12 O'CLOCK,
300 Bales and 61 Bags Cotton,
Being Cargo of vessel unknown. Catalogues now ready,
WILLIAM MILLWARD,
se6-5t U. S. MARSHAL, E. D. of PENN'A.

EXTRA LARGE NEW HERRING.
100 barrels prime large new shore Herring.
Now landing from the steamer "Saxon."
200 barrels same.
To arrive by the schooner "M. M. Freeman,"
And for sale by
KENNEDY, STAIRS & CO.,
se7-3t* No. 130 and 132 N. WHARVES.

NEW NO. 1 MACKEREL.
500 barrels,
200 halves,
300 quarters,
1000 kits new No. 1 Mackerel.
Now landing from steamer "Saxon," and schooners "Clara," and "Abbot Lawrence."
For sale by
KENNEDY, STAIRS & CO.,
se7-3t* No. 130 and 132 N. WHARVES.

GREAT CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE,

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 326 MARKET Street.

WANTS.

WANTED TO RENT.—A FURNISHED House by a private family. Address J. G. D., Post Office, Box 2906, au23-tf

TEAMSTERS WANTED.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 18, 1864.

Wanted, at once, FIVE HUNDRED (500) to ONE THOUSAND (1000) TEAMSTERS, each capable of driving with single line, and managing six mule teams.

To such who are competent to perform the duty, the pay per month will be thirty-five (35) dollars, with one ration per day, and hospital privileges, including the best medical attendance when sick.

Men experienced as Wagon Masters will receive such position, upon bringing to this point twenty-five (25) good Teamsters.

Apply to Captain CHAS. H. TOMPKINS, A. Q. M., U. S. A., corner of TWENTY-SECOND and G Streets, Washington, D. C.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
au19-21t Depot of Washington.

CITY POINT, Va.,
August 7, 1864.
OFFICE DEPOT OF REPAIRS,
ARMIES OPERATING AGAINST RICHMOND.

WANTED,
300 Teamsters,
50 Wheelwrights,
50 Blacksmiths, and
20 Carriage Trimmers.

Who will receive the highest rates of Government pay rations, and medical attendance.

Transportation furnished by applying at

No. 231 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

E. J. STRANG,
Captain, A. Q. M.
JAMES M. KELLY,
au10-1m Quartermaster's Agent.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE.—$50,000 WORTH IN GOOD Houses, large and small, on terms to suit purchasers, either with or without incumbrance, for cash and good trade. Inquire of, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.,
THOS. M. FLOWMAN, No. 207 S. FOURTH Street.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Has received his FALL IMPORTATION of

REAL INDIA SHAWLS, LONG AND SQUARE.

With a few Choice FALL GOODS, to which the attention of the Ladies is invited. se7-12

BENNERS & BOLTON,

No. 322 CHESNUT STREET,

Now offer to the trade generally a full line of every description of

WHITE GOODS,
LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
AND
REAL WELSH FLANNELS,

ALL OF THEIR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATION.
se7-12t

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 1 N. EIGHTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We respectfully invite special attention to our elegant assortment of
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
Comprising BOYS', GIRLS', INFANTS', and MISSES' Clothing in every variety, in the latest styles, and of superior workmanship.
Special attention paid to MISSES' DRESSMAKING.
The public are invited to call and examine.
M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
se7 No. 1 N. EIGHTH STREET.

EDWARD P. KELLY,
JOHN KELLY,
TAILORS,
No. 612 CHESNUT STREET,

Have received their FALL STYLES, and a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, including choice AMERICAN GOODS, all bought before the rise in prices, which they will make up in the best styles at moderate prices.

TERMS—NET CASH. se7-1m

JAMES S. BIRD, TEACHER OF THE PIANO, No. 320 SIXTEENTH Street, below Spruce. au22 1m*

WAR CLAIMS, BOUNTIES, PENSIONS, PAY, and all description of claims against the United States Government adjusted and collected. PRIZE MONEY—We have a full list of prizes now payable, and the money can be collected at once. Apply or write to
GEORGE CRAGG & BROTHER,
Army and Navy Claim Agents,
au17-1m* No. 402 WALNUT Street.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

THE POLITICAL PROSPECT.

From the Times.

The political skies begin to brighten. The clouds that lowered over the Union cause a month ago are breaking away. The most careless observers cannot fail to notice a marked change in the tone of public sentiment within that time. It was not to be denied, and we did not attempt to conceal, that a profound despondency had taken possession of the public mind. Distrust and dissatisfaction pervaded the Union ranks; the Union candidates seemed to be losing their hold on the public confidence; and the enemies of the Administration were open and loud in their exultant predictions of disaster to the Union cause.

Now all this is changed. The public temper is buoyant and hopeful. The friends of the Government, the defenders of the Constitution, the supporters of the Union ticket, are full of courage and of confidence. Their faith in the flag has revived, and they are ready and eager to do battle under its starry folds for the Union and the Constitution in any field which their enemies may select. The reasons for this change are manifestly enough. For nearly three months our candidates and been exposed to the assaults and denunciations of the opposition,—and Union men, having no opponent in the field to unite their censures and their efforts, had begun to quarrel among themselves. Military successes, moreover, were lacking; the disaster at Petersburg had fallen heavily upon the public heart; the impending draft carried gloom and dread to the public mind; and the democratic party, being responsible for neither candidates nor platform, seemed to present a united front against the Administration. These influences no longer prevail. The Petersburg disaster has been more than redeemed by Grant's bold seizure and firm grasp of the Weldon road.

The glorious victories of Farragut in capturing forts Gaines and Morgan, and the splendid triumphs of Sherman in the capture of Atlanta and the defeat of Hood's great army, have revived the national courage and aroused the hope for a speedy close of this great Rebellion. The action of the Chicago Convention has unmasked the unpatriotic purposes of the Democratic party, and exposed their substantial sympathy and cooperation with the Rebels in the Southern States. Every man now feels and knows that the success of that ticket is equivalent to the virtual triumph of the Rebel cause. The Rebel journals disclose the profound interest which they feel in the result of the Presidential contest, and the reliance which they place in the overthrow of the Union party as their last and only hope.

The great contest is now to be closed, as it was begun, at the ballot-box. The war draws near its end. Nothing but the hope of success at the polls prevents the surrender of the Rebels in the field. The open demand of the McClellan party for a "suspension of hostilities," in the very midst of our most glorious victories—the clamor for a hollow truce just when victorious war is giving us the basis of a solid and lasting peace, betray either a craven and unmanly spirit, or an eager and ardent sympathy with the Rebel cause.

There is no mistaking the temper of the Chicago Convention—its speeches, its platform, its candidates—or of the press by which they are sustained, from one end of the land to the other. These men have no rejoicings for our victories. Their cannon, which are so prompt to proclaim the action of a party conclave, are sullenly silent over the glorious triumphs which carry the Stars and Stripes over the field of Rebellion, and proclaim anew the supremacy of the Constitution and the near integrity of the American Union.

The heart of the nation revolts at such a spectacle. Such flagrant sympathy with the Rebellion paralyzes the party which tries in vain to conceal it. The party which, in these days of national peril, dare not avow its love for the Union, its hatred of Rebellion, and its firm determination to preserve the one by crushing the other, can never command the confidence and support of the American people.

Under this improved condition of the public mind, we hope for a cordial and hearty union of Union men in support of the Union candidates. Whatever differences of opinion or of feeling have heretofore prevailed, should now be laid aside. The time has come when they can no longer be indulged without peril and guilt—the peril of ruining the country, and the guilt so great a crime involves. Nothing can be more certain than that Lincoln or McClellan must be President for the next four years,—that the spirit of the Baltimore platform or the spirit of the Chicago platform must rule the public councils, and shape the destinies of this great Republic.

No other choice is possible. We hear talk of new conventions, and a change of candidates—*all this is folly, or worse.* Mr. Lincoln has been regularly and fairly nominated, with great unanimity, by a full convention of the Union party, in which all shades of sentiment and opinion were duly represented. That convention has dissolved, and no man or body of men has the power to repeal or change its action. Any attempt to do so, whatever may be its motive, can only check the progress of the Union canvass, paralyze the efforts of Union men, and thus aid directly the election of the opposing candidate.

Nor can any change be made by the Opposition, either in their candidate or platform, that will not damage their chances of success. The stakes are set. The issues are made up. The candidates are regularly and duly in nomination. All that remains for every citizen is to choose his side, take his place, and fight manfully for the cause he decides to espouse.

We hope to hear no further talk of shifts or changes in the Union ranks. We trust all thought of Buffalo or Cincinnati Conventions will be abandoned. The issues as they stand are broad enough and clear enough for everybody's action, and the respective candidates are true and fair exponents of the parties they represent. Let the contest go on!

GENERAL McCLELLAN'S LOYALTY.

From the Tribune.

The *World* labors hard to distort and befog the issue it has chosen to make up respecting the loyalty of its candidate for President, concealing in part, and twisting what it lets its readers see of our strictures. For example—we said before, and now repeat, that we believe the *Richmond Dispatch* had a basis of truth for its assertion that General McClellan once "wrote to a distinguished officer in the South, expressing his desire to serve in the Confederate Army." We do not believe that the literal and exact truth, but that General McClellan *did* write a letter from which his willingness so to serve was fairly, though rather sanguinely, inferred by the receiver. The *World* seeks to establish an *alibi* by asserting that

"Up to the bombardment of Fort Sumter there was no war, and no very serious expectation of any."

That is a very grave mistake. The war had been for months in progress before Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated, but Rebels had done all the fighting; Fort Sumter differed from twenty other forts captured by the Rebels only in the circumstance that the fighting on *our* side first began there. The Rebels had done a large business already, as Pollard's "Southern History of the War," and other authentic records, abundantly attest. And it was doubtless during that period of unresisted Rebel advance from conquest to conquest that General McClellan wrote the letter whereon the Richmond *Dispatch* based its statement.

The *World* cannot be ignorant that its candidate for President has been one of the marked cards of the conspirators for a Southern slave empire long before they rushed into Rebellion. The Richmond *Whig* says they had noted, while a student at West Point, that he avoided Northern companionships and affected Southern intimacies. The *World* is doubtless aware that he was deep in the filibuster intrigue, and was enlisted as one of General Quitman's subalterns for his long meditated raid on Cuba, which was frustrated by General Taylor's administration.

That General McClellan ever favored the Confederates while in command of the armies of the Union, the *World* of course will not admit; but that he was expected to do so by the Confederate leaders, is a truth too notorious to be denied. We are assured that at one time when Richmond apparently lay at his mercy, and when the Confederacy seemed on the very brink of collapse, a prominent Unionist (well known to us) traveling in the cars from Richmond to Charlottesville, heard two Confederate officers just before him discussing in a low tone their prospects, when the elder said assuringly to the younger, "Never fear anything from McClellan; we *know* he is all right."

When they had left the car, the Unionist asked of an officer near him the name of him who had given this assurance, and was answered "General Kirby Smith." (Kirby is a Northern doughface slightly changed into an outright Rebel, and is presumed to know their Northern friends extensively.)

The *World* is doubtless aware of staff officer Key's unlucky observation just after Antietam, that "it wasn't the game" to have the Confederate army crushed, that this would destroy slavery and prevent a compromise. We presume it will not be pretended that Keys was not devoted to McClellan, and familiar with the talk of his headquarters.

That General McClellan is loyal according to his own idea of loyalty we have never doubted. So is his friend Rodman M. Price, ex-Governor of New Jersey, whose letter, urging that State to secede from the Union and join the Southern Confederacy is a part of our national history. So is Fernando Wood, who urged our city to secede from the State, so as to be free to join the Confederacy. So are Governor Seymour and Judge Woodward, who privately evinced a desire that their States respectively should crawl in to the Jeff. Davis concern.

Nay, more:—we are confident that General McClellan is *more* loyal than the Roman Catholic oracles issued from our city, which habitually speak of the President of the United States with contempt and execration, while ceremoniously entitling the Rebel chief *"President* Davis," and which never, by any chance, express a wish that the Union arms should triumph. We think he must be more loyal than the Democratic Congressman from our city who has never, since the war began, allowed his *Daily News* to concede that the Rebels were wrong or their opponents right on any one of the innumerable differences which have arisen during these four long, dreary, bloody years. Nay:—we trust he will prove too loyal to swallow the Chicago Democratic Platform.

But we do not and cannot believe General McClellan sufficiently loyal ever to have sought or desired the rout and dispersion of the Rebel armies, and the consequent collapse of the Rebellion. Had he been so, we know that he would not have held the gallant glorious Army of the Potomac, one hundred and fifty thousand strong, paralyzed, besieged, virtually imprisoned, in the darkness of Washington, by less than a third of its number of Rebels, throughout that long, bright autumn and fore part of winter of 1861.

Nay, we feel sure that the Rebel chiefs would never have ventured, with their grievously inferior force, to close and bar against us the Potomac on the one hand and the Baltimore and Ohio railroad on the other. Those chiefs are wary as well as bold; and they could never have thus exposed themselves by more than half encircling an army thrice as numerous as their own had they not known their man. They must have known of other Quaker elements in the struggle besides the maple guns that they left mounted at Centreville.

We are aware that General McClellan then professed to believe that there were 80,000 to 100,000 Rebels in front of his position; but we know also that not only was this fact otherwise—(the London *Quarterly* says there were but 30,000)—but that our officers who stood between General McClellan's snug quarters in Washington and the Rebel army were perfectly confident that the Rebel force around Centreville and Manassas Junction numbered less than 50,000. And no well-informed person, who has not sinister reasons for so doing, will now contend that there were usually so many as that.

General McClellan is not a great commander; but he had an army which, if simply left to itself, would have swept the Rebels like chaff across the Rappahannock before the middle of December. Why then, did he fail to do it? Because he did not try. Because he was waiting and holding and holding off for a pro Slavery Compromise when he should have been fighting for a peace. That is the everlasting truth.

If any candid man doubts this, and wishes an easy test, let him quietly and severally sound the next dozen McClellanites he meets, and ascertain *how many of them wish he had* promptly routed and dispersed the Confederate army of Virginia, and thus crushed out the Rebellion. If any one shall discover four among the dozen who would have liked their hero better and supported him more heartily had he moved against the Rebel hosts with the celerity and vigor of Napoleon's first campaign in Italy, we will thank him to let us know it. There may be such in the army; out of it we know of none. And of the votes he will get for President, at least three-fourths will be cast by men who would have liked him less had he promptly and thoroughly crushed out the Rebellion.

—The enlistment of seamen at Calcutta for the Federal cause in America has attracted the notice of the authorities there, who are on the watch for the detention of some Federal agents who are believed to have already freighted one ship for the Northern States with unemployed sailors.

—Singular charges of plagiarism have been brought against Rev. Wm. Porteous, a minister at Innerlan, Scotland, who is accused of having printed a memoir of one John Johnstone, the thoughts, language, and substance thereof being knowingly, wilfully, and furtively appropriated by him from a memoir of the late Rev. Wm. Archer Butler, by the Very Rev. Thomas Woodward, M. A., Dean of Down; and with having circulated a sermon entitled *The New Creation*, the thoughts, language, and substance of which were knowingly taken, in whole or in part, from two sermons by the late Rev. W. A. Butler, and from a lecture by the late Rev. F. W. Robertson, of Brighton. There are other charges against Porteous, and he is to appear at the next meeting in Edinburg of the Presbytery, in September, to answer them.

—Among the forthcoming books announced by Murray, the London publisher, are "The French Revolution, 1789-1795," by Professor Von Sybel, of Munich, translated by Edward Wilberforce; "Ephemera," by Lord Lyttleton; "Some Account of Gothic Architecture in Spain, from Personal Observations," by George Edward Street, in two volumes, with plans and views; "An Attempt to Reconstruct the Early History of Mankind, from the Observation of the Phenomena of Civilization and the Development of Science and Art in the Lower Stages," by Edward Burnet Taylor; "An Overland Journey from Pekin to Petersburg, through the Deserts and Steppes of Bactria, Mongolia, Tartary, and Siberia," by A. Michie, with illustrations; Robinson's "Physical Geography of the Holy Land;" "Memorials of Service in India," from the correspondence of the late Major Macpherson, agent for the suppression of human sacrifices in Orissa and the Court of Scindiah during the mutiny, edited by his brother, William Macpherson, with illustrations; "A Dictionary of Christian Antiquities," edited by Dr. William Smith, with illustrations; "Choice Specimens of English Literature, selected from the Chief English Writers," by Thomas B. Shaw, M.A., edited, with additions, by Dr. Wm. Smith; and "Dr. William Smith's Classical and Biblical Atlas of Ancient Geography."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE WARDENS FOR the Port of Philadelphia, No. 119 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, September 5, 1864.

NOTICE.—Application having been made to this Board by the "Tinicum Fishing Company," for a license to erect a Pier in the River Delaware, front of their property in Tinicum township, agreeably to a plan on file in this office, such license will issue on Friday next, if no objections are made.

CHAS. S. WAYNE,
Master Warden Port of Philadelphia.

sep6-3t

CITY BOUNTY, FOUR HUNDRED Dollars.—Office of the City Bounty Fund Commission, No. 413 PRUNE Street.

Until further notice, the Commission will continue to pay the CITY BOUNTY OF FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS to all recruits credited upon the quota of the city of Philadelphia, whether enlisting for one, two, or three years.

Parties furnishing Substitutes will receive
$100 for One Year,
$200 for Two Years,
$300 for Three Years, as heretofore.

R. P. KING, President.
ROBERT M. MOORE, Secretary. sep5-6t

THE UNDERSIGNED, A COMmittee appointed by the Bounty Fund Convention of the several Wards for the purpose of recruiting for the benefit of deficient Wards, in anticipation of the coming draft, impressed with the importance of the subject, desire their fellow-citizens to unite with them in an effort to fill the city's quota by obtaining volunteer recruits.

To do this before the 5th of September will require the most earnest and vigorous exertions, and the Committee appeal to the patriotic and public-spirited to aid them by their influence and by contributions of the necessary means to other inducements equal to those offered by other communities. The Committee have appointed a sufficient number of recruiting lieutenants in various quarters of the city, and all recruits obtained will be distributed pro rata among the Wards, and, of course, will benefit most largely those that are most deficient.

By united and continued effort the committee hope, if not to avoid the draft altogether, at least to reduce it to insignificant proportions.

The whole number required to free the city from the draft was, on the 1st of August, about nine thousand. From this number is to be deducted those who have been recruited since that date; and such credits as the city may be entitled to, from persons enlisting in the navy from the city, and who have not been credited to her; also, from persons enlisting in the navy from the State at large, and not credited to any particular district, of which the city will have her proportion.

Efforts are being made to ascertain these credits. The committees also expect to obtain recruits from veterans re-enlisting, from the Southern States now occupied by our forces, and from other quarters. They do not deem it impossible, therefore, by proper exertions, to fill the city's quota.

Money is necessary, and can only be obtained by the voluntary subscriptions of citizens. Such subscriptions may be sent to the addresses of any members of the committee, as below given, or to the headquarters of the committee, No. 142 S. FOURTH Street.

JAMES L. CLAGHORN,
No. 307 CHURCH Alley.
JAMES H. ORNE,
No. 626 CHESNUT Street.
A. H. FRANCISCUS,
No. 513 MARKET Street.
JOSHUA SPERING,
No. 142 S. FOURTH Street.
WM. M. UHLER,
FALLS OF SCHUYLKILL.
N. B. BROWNE,
No. 113 S. FIFTH Street.
JOHN W. FRAZIER,
No. 949 S. SIXTH Street.

au22-tf

MASS MEETING.

OUR COUNTRY SHALL BE ONE COUNTRY.

The supporters of the Union and the Constitution, friends of our present National and State Administrations, and all in favor of the re-election of the HONEST, the ABLE, and the PATRIOTIC

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

To the Presidency, and the able and well-tried

ANDREW JOHNSON

To the Vice Presidency; all who go for their country, and their whole country; all who go for an early and

PERMANENT PEACE,

To be brought about by crushing the Rebellion of the infamous traitors now waging an unjust war against our Union and Government; and all loyal friends of good government and free institutions, are requested to meet at

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE,

On SATURDAY, the 10th Inst.,

AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.,

To start the great ball which is this fall to roll over and overwhelm all who sympathize with traitors, and would be willing to make a

DISGRACEFUL ARMISTICE

To divide and destroy our glorious National Union.

The following distinguished Gentlemen will address the meeting:—

Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, New York,
Hon. F. B. PENNIMAN, Pennsylvania,
Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, Massachusetts,
Hon. WILLIAM DIMMICK, Pennsylvania,
Hon. WILLIAM B. MANN,
Hon. JAMES M. SCOVEL, New Jersey,
Hon. CHARLES GILPIN,
MORTON McMICHAEL, Esq.,
Hon. CHARLES GIBBONS,
DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esq.,
BENJAMIN H. BREWSTER, Esq.,
Hon. JOHN HICKMAN, Pennsylvania,
Hon. JAMES POLLOCK, Pennsylvania,
Hon. JOHN M. BUTLER,
Hon. CHARLES O'NEIL,
Hon. LEONARD MYERS,
Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY,
Hon. M. RUSSELL THAYER,
A. G. SLOANAKER, Esq.,
JOHN E. LATTA Esq.,
WILLIAM S. PEIRCE, Esq.,
Professor E. W. DUNBAR.

By order of the City Executive Committee of the National Union Party.

JOHN G. BUTLER,
Chairman of the Committee on Town Meetings.

se7-4t

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA Militia, Harrisburg, August 30, 1864.—General Orders, No. 1.—In connexion with the provisions of the acts of Assembly of the 22d and 25th of August, 1864, and the act to which they are supplements, it is ordered:—

1. That the raising of the corps of fifteen regiments (to be called the "Emergency Pennsylvania State Guard"), provided for in said acts, be forthwith commenced.

2. As the first portion of that corps, three regiments of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and four batteries of field artillery, shall be recruited without delay. Three regiments, squadrons, and batteries, it is intended, shall be composed of volunteers to wit: of veteran soldiers and of able bodied persons between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, by preference to those who are not subject to draft under the laws of the United States.

3. The force, thus to be raised, will be commanded by company officers elected by the men, and who have been in the service of the United States, and been honorably discharged therefrom.

4. The field and general officers will be appointed by the Governor and mustered into the service of the State. The force will be used only for the defense of the State. It will, while in service, be clothed, equipped, armed, subsisted, disciplined, and paid as provided for by law for similar troops in the service of the United States.

5. Persons qualified by service for the position of company officers in this corps will, on application to the State Inspector-General at Harrisburg, receive authority to recruit companies and squads, and, if afterwards elected as company officers, will be commissioned accordingly.

6. The said corps shall be enlisted in the service of the State for three years, unless sooner discharged, and shall be liable to be called into the service of the State at such times as the Governor may deem their services necessary.

7. A Camp of Rendezvous will be established at Harrisburg, under the charge of competent military and medical officers, and transportation for troops thereto will be provided by the railroad companies and others, on the requisition (not less than eight hundred) on application to Colonel M. S. Quay, Harrisburg, Chief of Transportation and Telegraph Department.

8. Provided the residents, squadrons, and batteries, specially called for as provided for, not be recruited within thirty days, the deficiency will be supplied by draft.

9. Brigadier-General Lemuel Todd, State Inspector-General, is charged with the execution of this order, and will be duly assisted.

By order of
A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant-General, Penna.

se1-6t

OFFICE OF THE BRIGOS OIL Company, No. 137 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, September 1, 1864.—The Board of Directors have this day declared the third monthly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on the 8th inst.

The Transfer Books will be closed after the 4th inst. and reopened on the 9th.

A. F. SABINE,
President.

se2-6t

DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD, THROAT DISEASES, CATARRH.

Those who suffer from those maladies have now the very best opportunity for finding relief. The apparatus constructed by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER is undoubtedly the most perfectly effective agent ever used for reaching the seat of the disease to which it is directed, and eradicating it with wonderful rapidity. The application is painless. Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.

TESTIMONIALS.

To the Deaf.—Dr. Von Moschzisker, Aurist, No. 1027 Walnut street, operated most successfully on my ears, restoring me to perfect hearing. I suffered from what the physicians called a thickening of the drum of the ear.

WILLIAM CRANE, Builder,
Residence, No. 1814 S. Second street.

Philadelphia, August 2, 1864.

PHILADELPHIA, 26th June, 1864.—This is to certify, that for four years I was troubled with an offensive discharge, accompanied with deafness. I have been treated by numerous physicians without receiving any benefit. Some months ago I applied to Dr. Von Moschzisker, who has accomplished a perfect cure.

JOSEPH SHOEMAKER,
Of the firm of Shoemaker & Tindal, Merchants,
No. 241 N. Broad street.

Private residence, No. 732 Green street.

EYE.—Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER can be consulted on all maladies of the Eye. The SURGICAL operations to restore SIGHT skilfully performed.

Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street,
Where hundreds of similar testimonials as the above can be examined.

aug-tf

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.—J. Isaacs, M.D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above-named members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country can be seen at his Office, No. 511 TUDE Street. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charges made for examination. Office hours from 8 to 11 A.M., 2 to 7 P.M. No. 511 TUDE Street.

se7-3m

DIAMONDS.

Persons having Diamonds or other Precious Stones to dispose of will do well by calling on

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
Diamond Dealers and Jewelers
No. 802 CHESNUT Street,

Who will give the highest cash price. au16-1m

JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,
S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a.
AGENCY FOR THE PATENT
EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,
A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-House, Parlors, &c.
Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.
CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
ja12-1y Clock Trimmings of every description.

WM. A. GRAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH and MINOR Streets, buys Diamonds, Watches, Gold, Silver, and Loan Tickets.

THOSE IN WANT OF MONEY
CALL.
All business confidential. au19-3m

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
DOCK STREET WHARF,
PHILADELPHIA.

EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ARCHIBALD GRAY,
STEPHEN T. SOUDER.

ja4-tf

NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES OF FALL Clothing

New and desirable Styles of Fall Clothing
New and desirable Styles of Fall Clothing
New and desirable Styles of Fall Clothing
New and desirable Styles of Fall Clothing
New and desirable Styles of Fall Clothing
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Invited to call and examine our stock
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JONES' Clothing, S. E. corner Seventh and Market sts.
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JONES' Clothing, S. E. corner Seventh and Market sts.
N. B.—Balance of Summer stock selling low.

se6-stuw1m

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE REPORTER.

THE ONLY BANK NOTE REPORTER IN PHILADELPHIA.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

The only one containing QUOTATIONS of Bank Notes in FOUR CITIES, viz:—

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BALTIMORE,	CINCINNATI.

The only one which contains the

NATIONAL BANKS

as fast as organized (official list).

The only one which contains the GENERAL DISCOUNT in

EIGHTEEN CITIES, VIZ:—

PHILADELPHIA,	TROY,
WASHINGTON,	ST. LOUIS,
ROCHESTER,	DAVENPORT,
PITTSBURG,	NEW YORK,
CHICAGO,	CINCINNATI,
BUFFALO,	WILMINGTON,
BALTIMORE,	ST. PAUL,
CLEVELAND,	LOUISVILLE,
ALBANY,	MILWAUKEE.

The only one which gives the earliest information of

NEW COUNTERFEIT NOTES,

DOMESTIC MARKETS, STOCK TABLES,

AND

FINANCIAL NEWS.

The facilities of the

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE REPORTER,

BOTH FINANCIAL AND TYPOGRAPHIC,

ARE UNEQUALED.

SUBSCRIPTIONS (PER ANNUM), IN ADVANCE.

Weekly ..... $3·50 | Semi Monthly..... $2·50
Monthly..... $1·50.

OFFICE, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, (third floor).

ADDRESS,

S. E. COHEN,
PUBLISHER.

au11-1m

MRS. JOSEPH HUFTY DESIRES TO INform her friends that she has removed from No. 407 CHESNUT Street to No. 28 S. FOURTH Street.

CHASE & HUFTY'S NEW BLANK BOOKS and Stationery, No. 22 S. FOURTH Street, Opened To-Day.

GENUINE ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID and shipping ink, direct from London at
CHASE & HUFTY'S
New Blank Book and Stationery Store,
No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

ON THE BLOCKADE-RUNNER "PRINcess Alice," was captured an Invoice of the World's Fair Prize Cap Paper, a portion of which is for sale at
CHASE & HUFTY'S
New Blank Book and Stationery Store,
No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

BLANK BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPtion on hand, or made to order, at a small advance on old prices, at
CHASE & HUFTY'S
New Blank Book and Stationery Store,
No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

MANY OF THE OLD VARIETIES OF Letter, Cap, and Note Paper, much superior to those of later manufacture, can be had at
CHASE & HUFTY'S,
New Blank Book and Stationery Store,
No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS TO SUIT ALL preferences, and warranted for one year, can be had at
CHASE & HUFTY'S
New Blank Book and Stationery Store,
No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

20 PER CENT CAN BE SAVED BY PURchasing your Stationery at
CHASE & HUFTY'S
New Blank Book and Stationery Store,
No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE BEEN APpointed agents to receive subscriptions for the stock of the BRILLIANT OIL COMPANY. Par value of shares ten dollars. Two dollars per share at the time of subscription.

As soon as this Company is organized it will receive a net income of $2000 per day, which amount is now realized by the present owner of the property.

For further particulars and pamphlets apply to

C. D. INVILLIERS,
N. E. corner THIRD and DOCK Streets.
RICHARDS, WESCOTT & CO.,
No. 17 S. THIRD Street.

REMOVAL.

J. MEIER & BROTHER,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Have removed from No. 125 N. Second street to the S. E. corner of SECOND and ARCH Streets, where they have on hand a good stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS. (au30-1m

Also, a splendid assortment of ready-made CLOTHING.

REMOVAL.—THOMAS M. PLOWMAN, Carpenter and Builder, has removed his shop from No. 22 Strawberry street to No. 230 CARTER Street, adjoining the old Post Office Building. Having increased facilities for carrying on the business extensively, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. ja7

BURNS' COTTAGE.—
This ever popular, easy, and well-known place of welcome visitation, at the S. E. corner of SIXTH and MINOR Streets, is doing a most thriving business, under the auspices and immediate supervision of

ADMIRAL JAMES NELSON,
Proprietor.

The Admiral spares neither time, money, nor attention to supply his patrons with the choicest Wines and Liquors, and superior Scotch and Old Stock Ale on draught, which cannot be equalled in Philadelphia.

Let every man who loves his country and is fond of a good drink, give the Admiral a call. au20-1m

FLOURISHING HOTELS.—AMONGST THE public houses in and around Philadelphia, there are none to surpass the new "TONTINE," in SEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT; or, the old and well known "BOUGH'S" Hotel, at the corner of SICKTOWN Lane and TOWNSHIP LINE Road. Mr. GEORGE W. KOHL is Proprietor of both, which is indeed a sufficient guarantee for their entire success. The very best of every thing eatable and drinkable will be found at each place, and, notwithstanding the times are out of joint, the terms will be quite low. A splendid Lunch every day, from 11 to 12 o'clock. au20-1m

HOOPER'S ALE VAULTS, S. E. CORNER THIRD and CHESNUT Streets,
UNDER UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
PENISTAN'S OLD STAND.
THE COOLEST AND BEST ALE VAULTS IN THE CITY.
OLD BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, WHISKIES,
CALIFORNIA AND CATAWBA WINES
AND BRANDIES, ENGLISH, IRISH,
SCOTCH, AND AMERICAN ALES
AND BROWN STOUT.

This celebrated old stand having been renovated and thoroughly refitted, with one of the finest stocks of Ales and choice Liquors in the city, the proprietor invites the public to give him a call, confident as he is of their approval. au22-1m

PATENTED JULY 19, 1864.—JOSEPH MOITET, Rieve de Paris, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring on any kind of wearing apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for stretching pants from one to five inches. No. 736 RACE Street. Branch No. 209 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia. au9-3m

DYSPEPSIA.

A CURE WARRANTED.

DYSPEPSIA HAS THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:—

1st. A constant pain or uneasiness at the pit of the stomach.
2d. Flatulence and acidity.
3d. Costiveness and loss of appetite.
4th. Gloom and depression of spirits.
5th. Diarrhœa, with griping.
6th. Pain in all parts of the system.
7th. Consumptive symptoms and palpitation of the heart.
8th. Cough, with phlegm to the throat.
9th. Nervous affection and want of sleep at night.
10th. Loss of appetite and vomiting.
11th. Dizziness, dimness of vision and loss of sight.
12th. Headache and staggering in walking, with great weakness.

Out of the thousand of cases of dyspepsia that have used Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills, not one of them has failed of a perfect cure. We warrant a cure in every case, no matter if of twenty years' standing. Sold by all druggists everywhere, and at Dr. WISHART'S office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Send for a circular. Price $1 per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of money.

DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA.

This is to certify that I had Dyspepsia in the worst form for three years. I was treated by seven of the best physicians in America; some of them were Professors of Jefferson College, Philadelphia, but they did me no good. I grew worse every month. I would be taken at times with dreadful pains in my breast and stomach, so great was it that I could neither sit, lie, nor stand, but would rove about from one room to another; my friends expected to see me die, as there appeared to be no relief for me. In this hopeless condition I placed myself under Dr. Wishart's treatment, and used his medicines as directed.

This day I am a well man, and for three weeks I have been on my feet, and working hard from early morn until eleven o'clock at night. Dr. Wishart, I give you this certificate with a grateful heart, feeling it my duty so to do; you may, and I want you to publish it to the world, that every person suffering as I was, may have the benefit of using your truly wonderful remedies. All sick persons are at liberty to call and see me, or write to me, as I want to render all the good I can to suffering humanity.

JAMES H. ANGELL,
Overseer of Washington Manufacturing Company's Weaving Room, Gloucester, N. J.

DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA.

This is to certify that suffering severely with a disease called Dyspepsia, with much loss of weight, my attention was directed to Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills as the remedy. Having within three days taken eleven Pills, according to the directions, I found myself entirely cured, and for two weeks since my health is greatly improved, and I can eat without fear of pain or inconvenience. I earnestly recommend them to all similarly afflicted. Mr. M. B. THOMPSONS,
Richmond street, Four doors below Hanover.

Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, John Leach, do certify that for four months past I was attacked with acute dyspepsia; I was so severely handled that I could do nothing but what it would fill me with dreadful distress; my nervous system was perfectly prostrated; my whole frame soon became weak and trembling, with a confused noise and dizziness in the head, followed by a palpitation of the heart and general debility of the whole body. Every kind of medicine administered to me did me no good, until I was advised to call on Dr. Wishart and place myself under his treatment. It is now about nine weeks since I commenced to use his Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, and I do truthfully and faithfully say, that I am perfectly cured of Dyspepsia, and all other diseases arising therefrom, and I can eat three good meals every day, and feel well in every respect. I am 78 years of age, and if it was necessary, I feel I could and would shoulder my gun to defend the city from invasion by the Rebels. All persons suffering with Dyspepsia as I was, are at liberty to call and see me, for I feel it my duty to do all the good I can for suffering humanity.

JOHN LENCH,
No. 1831 Poplar street, Philadelphia.

Dr. WISHART'S Store and Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Price, $1 per box. Sent by mail on receipt of money.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

Dr. Wishart—I have been a constant sufferer with Dyspepsia for the last eighteen years, during which time I cannot say that I ever enjoyed a perfectly well day. There were times when the symptoms were more aggravated than at others, and then it seemed it would be a great relief to die. I had at all times an unpleasant feeling in my head, but latterly my sufferings so much increased that I became almost unfit for business of any kind; my mind was continually filled with gloomy thoughts and forebodings, and if I attempted to change their current by reading, at once a sensation of icy coldness in connection with a dead weight, as it were, rested upon my brain; also, a feeling of sickness would occur at the stomach, and great pain to my eyes, accompanied with which was the continual fear of losing my reason. I also experienced great lassitude, debility, and nervousness, which made it difficult to walk by day or sleep at night. I became averse to society, and disposed only to seclusion, and having tried the skill of a number of eminent physicians of various schools, finally came to the conclusion that, for this disease at my present age (55 years), there was no cure in existence. But, through the interference of Divine Providence, to whom I devoutly offer my thanks, I at last found a sovereign remedy in your Dyspepsia Pills and Tar Cordial, which seem to have effectually removed almost the last trace of my long list of ailments and bad feelings, and in their place health, pleasure, and contentment are my every day companions. JAMES M. SAUNDERS,
No. 453 N. Second street, Philadelphia,
Formerly of Woodbury, N. J.

Dr. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, Moses Tobin, of Cheltenham, Montgomery county Pa., have suffered for more than one year everything but death itself, from that awful disease, called Dyspepsia. I employed in that time five of the most eminent physicians in Philadelphia. They did all they could for me with medicines and cupping, but still I was no better. I then went to the Pennsylvania University in order to place myself in reach of the best medical talents in the country, but their medicines failed to do me any good, and oftimes I wished for death to relieve me of my sufferings, but seeing Dr. Wishart's advertisement in the Philadelphia Bulletin, I determined to try once more, but with

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1864.

For The Evening Telegraph.

LINES TO A LADY,

Upon returning her a Silver Pencil said to have been dug from the breastworks of Atlanta, Ga.

BY RICHARD COE.

A relic from the Southern clime,
Dug from Atlanta's earth;
A pencil, battered and forlorn,
A thing of little worth,—
To thee hath more significance
Than many a bauble rare
That serves to deck the gay costumie,
Or gem the braided hair!

Perchance the hand that held it once
And wrote "Dear mother, mine!"
Now strikes a harp that round the throne
Makes melody divine!
Mayhap (ah! woful hap, indeed!)
The spirit hath gone where
There comes no ray of light and love
To chase away despair.

But let us not pursue a theme
So full of awful dread,
But lift our hearts in thankfulness
To the good Christ instead,
Who from his Father's throne came down
And took us by the hand,
To lead us gently on in love
Towards the better land!

O! Lady! as we older grow,
In faith and love sincere,
And meet the trials that await
Our daily pathway here—
Let this one thought—a Saviour's love—
So fill our hearts the while,
That under sorrow's darkest cloud,
Our souls may wear a smile!

And, leaning on His "rod and staff,"
The "shadow-valley" through,
O! may your faith pierce far beyond,
The "pearly-gates" to view:
Till all triumphant through His grace,
Who bought us with His blood;
May we, with angel voices sing,
Sweet praises to our God!

THE HISTORY OF ARMISTICES.

A writer in the *Army and Navy Journal* discusses at some length the effect of armistices or suspensions of arms, as shown by the testimony of the past in history. In nine cases out of ten, as this writer interprets history, an armistice is a ruse to cover some trick or manœuvre, from which the winning party has everything to lose by letting up an antagonist at the crisis of the struggle. During the last three centuries an armistice has never been resorted to by a victor, as it is now proposed that our Government shall do.

During the civil wars of France, every armistice proposed or conceded to the Reformed party, was a confession of weakness on the part of the Government, to be violated as soon as circumstances were favorable. Each renewed suspension of arms gave a breathing spell to the revolutionary party, and enabled them to protract the struggle until the concentrated and augmented vigor of Louis XIV afforded an opportunity and energy to the Court and priesthood to strike a decisive blow. Other instances illustrating the effect of armistices, are mentioned by this writer, as follows:—

"The proposals for a truce or armistice between Spain and the revolted Netherlands, or United Provinces, in 1607, by the archdukes, was considered to manifest no great a desire for peace on the part of the Spanish authorities—especially by the Northern Executive in our case—as to convince the world that they were destitute of the means for sustaining the war. This truce, concluded in 1609, was tantamount to a Declaration of the Independence of the Seceded States of Holland, and was ratified by the Peace of Westphalia in 1648. The interval between 1609 and 1648, thirty-nine years, was a period of renewed continual war between Spain and her revolted provinces, in which the Border States of the Spanish Netherlands and the ocean were the theatre of furious hostilities. By this truce or armistice, the Netherlands, or Seceded States, gained almost every advantage, except actual recognition, they could have won by successful military operations. This case is very apposite to the relative condition of North and South at this moment.

"Napoleon acknowledged that the armistice of Cherasco, in 1796, was a perfect stroke of fortune for him. It was proposed by the Court of Turin, when 'the slightest check,' he said, 'one caprice of fortune, would have undone everything.' Here we have a military power, the South, represented by Napoleon, saved by the moral weakness of the Allies opposed to it, whose armies were superior in numbers, *especially in cavalry and artillery* (our own case exactly,) well supplied with everything, and in possession of fortresses the French were not in a condition to reduce. The result was the complete humiliation of Sardinia.

"When the French Directory sent General Clarke to propose an armistice in 1797, after Arcola, Napoleon would not permit him to enter into negotiations, because the future master of Europe saw that unfaltering audacity and fiery energy were the keys to ultimate triumph, not a cessation of hostilities, or an armistice.

"Napoleon confessed that his consent to the armistice of Pleswitz or Neumark, in 1813, was perhaps the greatest blunder of his career previous thereto. Wavering fortune seemed about to relent and smile on him again. That armistice added Austria to the coalition against him, and brought the Allies to Paris in the succeeding year. He also proposed an armistice at Leipsic, but the Allies, who had accepted that of Pleswitz to perfect their plans, cover the junction of the Austrians, and get ready for a crushing concentrative advance, had too much sense to accord a "let up" to an adversary who knew how to profit by such a "slip" on the part of his enemies.

"Finally, take as a lesson our Tacubaya armistice in 1847. Victorious at Contreras and Churubusco, Scott was 'deeply impressed,' through interested representations of others, 'with the danger of seizing the capital of Mexico.' Although he knew from what they had done what his troops could do, he halted and offered negotiations. That pause cost us two bloody conflicts, Molino del Rey, and the storming of Chapultepec."

These are significant facts, and should be considered by all who are inclined to regard an armistice as a sovereign panacea for all our woes as a nation. What has been true in other countries and times, would undoubtedly be true in our own. An armistice would enable the Rebels to regain their strength, repair damages, and prepare for another struggle, thereby inevitably prolonging the war, since it is simply impossible that any negotiations could result in an acceptable peace, unless the Rebel leaders should abandon at the outset all their present pretensions, in which case no negotiations would be necessary. To ask the Government, under these circumstances, to propose concessions or request suspensions of hostilities, is to ask it to confess itself conscious of defects which make success impossible; is, indeed, to encourage the enemy by admissions of weakness which would only add to his desperation and vigor on the resumption of hostilities.

The Rebel leaders understand this question thoroughly, and see clearly the advantages which would result to them from an armistice. The Richmond *Examiner*, discussing this subject, says:—"An armistice, in any intelligible sense whatever, could mean nothing less than a cessation of every act of war for the time agreed upon, both naval and military; nothing less than a withdrawal of the invading troops from every part of the Confederate States, and a suspension of the blockade of the coast. The occupation of Grant's camp at Petersburg, and of Sherman's before Atlanta, the occupation of Chattanooga, Knoxville, and Harper's Ferry, are all acts of war.

The presence of a blockading squadron off Wilmington, to stop and destroy our merchant vessels, is an act of war. An armistice intended to be real, and not illusory, would be the stoppage of all these operations and occupations; and such an armistice the Confederate Government could not have the folly to reject."

This, from a Rebel source, is a true statement of the effect of an armistice, and it is to just this abandonment of everything we have gained in three years of war that the country is invited by the Chicago Conventionists.—*Newark Adv.*

Adjutant-General Gillem, the Man that Killed John Morgan.

A Nashville letter says:—

"General A. C. Gillem, Adjutant-General of the State of Tennessee, left for East Tennessee some two weeks ago, on a military expedition, consisting of Tennessee troops. He has already met Morgan's men, who are gathering the crops in that section, at Rodgersville and Greeneville, whipping them badly at both places, and killing and capturing some hundred and fifty Rebels. Much anxiety is felt for him here, as it is believed that Wheeler is in his rear. Unless Gillem is overwhelmed by numbers he will whip Wheeler soundly. As an evidence of the sterling loyalty of East Tennessee, I will state that Knoxville raised a Home Guard of a thousand men in forty-eight hours to defend the place against Wheeler, who, by the way, did not make his appearance in that region."

—Cholera is very prevalent in the large stations of the central provinces, at Hoshungabad, Indore, and Bhopal; and on the Seonee, Nagpore, and Jubbulpore roads.

NAPOLEON ON CITY ARCHITECTURE.

AN OLD MEMORANDUM BOOK.

From 1800 to 1812 one Count Frochot directed the municipal affairs of Paris, and one of his memorandum books has lately been discovered. It contains these curious entries, relating to the improvement of the Ile de la Cite—the cradle of Paris, and a spot which the present Emperor is vastly improving:—

"May 15, 1807.—Got by correspondence and by *ricochet* a regular blowing-up from the Emperor in a letter dated the 7th of July, at the camp of Tilsit. His Majesty complains that I have not yet pulled down the houses which obstruct the Quay St. Michel. Mem.—To blow up in turn, and of course by *ricochet*, my divisional clerk.

"July 10, 1808.—The emperor sends me word that I am too vulgar (*bourgeois*). The minister read me this sentence by order of his majesty: 'A city like Paris should not be administered in the same fashion that a grocer of the Rue des Lombards or the Rue Verriere conducts his trade in plums and pistachios. Tell Count Frochot to lift up his soul to the grandeur of a capital which has its influence on the destinies of the world.'

"November 12, 1809.—His majesty orders me to give fetes. The Emperor says:—'In a city like Paris it is the superfluity of wealth which supplies the necessities of the poor.'

"May 19, 1811.—Left a 7 this morning for Rambouillet, to submit to His Majesty several plans for the enlargement of the central markets. One of them was for the establishment of a great market on the Quay de la Megisserie, on the brink of the river. When the Emperor looked at it he shrugged his shoulders, and said:—'What! cabbages and carrots on the quays! How absurd! Pray, let me ask you, M. Prefect, do you know what I mean to make of the quays of Paris? Roman roads, with the statues of the great men of Europe at intervals.'

"Same day.—Returned to Rambouillet, as his Majesty had ordered me in the morning to show him the complete plan of the city. My coachman, Francois, told me I should kill my horses. No matter, provided I arrive at the hour. His Majesty, on seeing me, pulled me by the ear, which he does only when he is in good humor. The Emperor, after examining the plan—which, by the way, he said was very bad—said to me:—'The ground on which the Basilica of Notre Dame, the Hotel Dieu, and the Palais de Justice stands is sacred ground. Down with all the hovels that dishonor it. Let this wretched population, who for ages past have suffered and died without ever issuing from this putrid atmosphere, breathe at case fresh air in another quarter on the confines of the city. Bring me a grander plan. Throw open an avenue without houses between the Church of Notre Dame and the Palais de Justice. Arrange it so that I shall be able to see from the Institute the old cathedral display its noble and beautiful architecture. I believe in God, M. Prefect; I do not discuss Him—I feel Him. I am Catholic in eyes as in heart. Protestantism produces thinkers, philosophers, and *savans*; Catholicism generates heroes, poets, and artists. The people of Paris, whose intelligence is so quick, would soon tire of the cold, monotonous, and denuded Protestant temples. They require the majesty of grand churches adorned with pictures and statues. It is there they feel what I feel, a vibration of the Divinity.'"

Important Decision.

David Aiken, Jr., Esq., Treasurer of Allegheny county, recently addressed a letter to the Internal Revenue Department at Washington, and received the following satisfactory reply, from which it will be seen that receipts given by tax collectors or treasurers are not subject to stamp duty:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Washington, August 31, 1864.—Sir:—I reply to your letter of the 17th inst., that the act of June 30, 1864, does not impose a stamp duty where payment of the same would become a direct charge upon the Treasury of the United States, or any State, county, city or town; therefore receipts of tax collectors or treasurers are not subject to stamp duty.

Very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Deputy Commissioner.

SILK AND DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

FALL, 1864. STOCK NOW IN STORE. FALL, 1864.

EDMUND YARD & CO.,

Nos. 617 Chesnut and 614 Jayne Streets.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
SHAWLS,
LINENS, AND
WHITE GOODS.

LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF DRESS GOODS.

FULL LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

BALMORALS,

INCLUDING au30-2m

BRUNER'S AND OTHER MAKES.

RUN NO RISK!!!—

We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS,

CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.

Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $1 75. Usual price $2 00.

Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, Only $2 50. Usual price $3 50.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SMITH & JACOBS,

my2-6m No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

The attention of LADIES VISITING THE CITY, or those about LEAVING it for "Watering Places," or "the Country," is respectfully invited to our extensive stock of WHITE GOODS suitable for SUMMER WEAR, for WHITE BODIES, MORNING WRAPPERS, &c.

An extensive assortment is offered in Lace and Worked Edgings and Insertings, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, and in plain and fancy Plaid, Striped, and Figured White Goods AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THEIR PRESENT RETAIL VALUE.

100 Printed Linen Cambric Dresses.
100 pieces Plaided, Tucked, and Striped Muslins.

E. M. NEEDLES.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1024 CHESNUT STREET. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628

Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street,
Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

se1-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

COFFEE AND RASPBERRY.—ALEX. MILLER & CO., Proprietors of the Old Government PREPARED JAVA COFFEE,

have Removed their place of business from No. 218 N. Second street to No. 243 ARCH Street, where they are prepared to fill all orders at the shortest notice which the public may favor them with. Their Coffee is, as usual, the best in the market. They also have the best

RASPBERRY SYRUP

that is manufactured in the city. All at lowest prices, considering the high prices of material.

Please give them a call before purchasing elsewhere. Do not forget the Number,

au18-1m No. 243 ARCH Street.

CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND Window Shades, from New York Auction sales, (slightly wet.)—Manufacturers' Brussels, ¾ wide, $1 25, $1 37½, $1 50 and $1 75; Imitation Brussels, (painted,) ¾ wide, 75, 85 and 90 cents; 5-4, 9-4 and 12-4 all proportionate prices; Imperial Carpets, $1 37 to $1 75 per yard; Ingrain, from 50 cents to $1 12½; Venetian, Rag, and Hemp, from 37½ to 75 cents per yard; Mattings, the largest assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, from 37½ to 75 cents a yard, at the New York Auction Sales Depot, (formerly Studlow's,) No. 147 S. SECOND Street, first door above Walnut, opposite Corn Exchange.

jy7-2m

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTABLISHED in 1800.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors,

Choice Havana Cigars,

Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces English and Scotch Ale and Porter,

Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.

Navy Messes put up with care.

At No. 118 S. SECOND Street,

jm26 1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

NO DECEPTION.—NO INFERIOR COAL purchased to offer below the cost price of a superior article. SAMUEL W. REESE, 1810 Read Street, above Race, east side, sells the genuine EAGLE VEIN, best and purest mined Egg and Stove sizes, $11; Large Nut, $10 per ton.

Consumers should make their purchases at once, previous to another advance. jy11-tf

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40's.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE THE

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20's. The interest on $50's and $100's payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1st and March 1st of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in COIN or in LEGAL CURRENT, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,

No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. jmh12

FREDK. STEEB & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,

BUY AND SELL

GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. jmh14

STOCKS AND SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION,

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

fe8-tf No. 30 S. THIRD STREET.

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,

SILVER AND BANK NOTES

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

au1-tf No. 30 S. THIRD STREET.

CLARKSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections Promptly Made. fe5-tf

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
August 24, 1864.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THREE YEARS SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES DATED OCTOBER 1, 1861.

Holders of Seven-Thirty Notes, dated October 1, 1861, are hereby notified that they may be presented immediately, in any amount, to be exchanged for Six Per Cent. Bonds falling due after June 30, 1881.

The interest on the Seven-Thirty Notes will be settled up to date of maturity, October 1, and the Six Per Cent. Bonds will bear full coupons from July 1.

The adjustment of interest will be made by deducting from the amount of interest found to be due on the Seven-Thirty Notes up to October 1, the interest accrued on the Six Per Cent. Bonds from July 1 to October 1; the balance will be transmitted by the Treasurer's coin draft immediately upon settlement.

The following regulations in relation to endorsements must be carefully observed:—

Where notes transmitted for settlement were issued payable to order, and are held and transmitted by the original owners, they must be endorsed by them, "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," and bonds will issue in their name.

Where notes payable to order are held by other parties than the original owners, the notes must have the endorsement of the original owners, and also be endorsed by the present owners, "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

For notes issued in blank, endorsed "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," bonds will be issued to the parties transmitting them, and in such manner as they may direct.

When notes are endorsed or transmitted by an attorney, administrator, executor, or other agent, they must be accompanied by a duly certified copy or certificate of the authority under which he acts; and in all cases by a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denomination of the Six Per Cent. Bonds wanted in exchange.

When Registered Bonds are ordered, parties should state at which of the following places they wish the interest paid, viz.: New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

au30-5w

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

First Collection District of Pennsylvania, comprising the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eleventh Wards of the City of Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

The Annual Assessment for 1864, for the above-named District, of persons liable to a tax on Carriages, Pleasure Yachts, Billiard Tables, and Gold and Silver Plate, and also of persons required to take out Licenses, having been completed,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Taxes aforesaid will be received daily by the undersigned, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) at the Office, No. 304 CHESNUT Street, second floor, on and after THURSDAY, September 1, and until and including SATURDAY, September 24, ensuing.

PENALTIES.

All persons who fail to pay their Annual Taxes upon carriages, pleasure yachts, billiard tables, gold and silver plate, on or before the 24th day of September, 1864, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount thereof, and be liable to costs, as provided for in the 19th Section of the Excise Laws of July 1, 1862.

All persons who in like manner shall fail to take out their licenses, as regulated by law, on or before the 24th day of September, 1864, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount thereof, and be subject to a prosecution for three times the amount of said tax, in accordance with the provisions of the 50th section of the law aforesaid.

All payments are required to be made in Treasury Notes, under authority of the United States, or in notes of Banks organized under the act to provide a National Currency, known as National Banks.

NO FURTHER NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN.

JESPER HAROLD,
Collector,

se1-21t No. 304 CHESTNUT Street.

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 213 LODGE STREET.

A large force of building mechanics of all branches always on hand. ap6-wm3m

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.

The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared, for the increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetzenstein's" Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
Delaware avenue, above Laurel street.

au31-tf

LOAN OF 1881.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, August 20, 1864.

Sealed offers will be received at this Department, under the act of March 3, 1863, until noon of

FRIDAY, THE 9TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1864,

for bonds of the United States, to the amount of about THIRTY-ONE AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS, being the amount of unaccepted offers undisposed of under the notice of Proposals for Loan, dated 6th June last. The bonds will bear an annual interest of 6 per centum, payable semi-annually in coin, on the first days of July and January of each year, and redeemable after the 30th of June, 1881.

Each offer must be for fifty or one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and must state the sum, including premium, offered for each hundred dollars in bonds, or for fifty, when the offer is for no more than fifty. Two per cent. of the principal, excluding premium, of the whole amount offered must be deposited, as guarantee for payment of subscription if accepted, with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, or St. Louis; or with the Designated Depositary at Baltimore, Pittsburg, Chetnauti, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit, or Buffalo; or with any National Banking Association authorized to receive deposits which may consent to transact the business without charge. Duplicate certificates will be issued to depositors by the officer or association receiving them, the originals of which must be forwarded with the offers to the Department. All deposits should be made in time for advice of offers with certificates to reach Washington not later than the morning of September 9th. No offer not accompanied by its proper certificate of deposit will be considered.

The Coupon and Registered Bonds issued will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, and $1000. Registered Bonds of $5000 and $10 000 will also be issued if required.

ALL OFFERS RECEIVED WILL BE OPENED ON FRIDAY, THE 9TH SEPTEMBER.

The awards will be made by the Secretary to the highest offerers, and notice of acceptance or declination will be immediately given to the respective offerers; and, in case of acceptance, bonds of the descriptions and denominations preferred will be sent to the subscribers at the cost of the Department, on final payment of instalments. The original deposit of two per cent. will be reckoned in the last instalment paid by successful offerers, and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted.

The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer or other officer or association authorized to act under this notice on advice of acceptance of offer, or as follows:—One-third on or before the 14th; one-third on or before the 19th; and the balance, including the premium and original two per cent. deposit, on or before the 27th of September. Interest on bonds will begin with the date of deposit. Parties preferring may pay the accrued interest from date of bond, July 1, to date of deposit in coin.

Offers under this notice should be endorsed "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. The right to decline all offers not considered advantageous is reserved to the Government.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The Bonds of this Loan are ready for immediate delivery. se1-7t

UNITED STATES

7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

It is a NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States Notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. United States Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

By all National Banks which are depositaries of public money; and (au29-tf)

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

Throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

VANCE STEWART ROCK OIL COMPANY.

Incorporated June 29, 1864.

Capital, $300,000.

60,000 SHARES.....$5 A SHARE—PAR.

Subscription $1 each share to original subscribers for 50,000 shares, payable $1 each down upon subscribing, and two other instalments of $1 each, payable on the 20th July and 20th August, 1864, respectively.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES

Reserved for Benefit of the Company.

The land purchased by the Vance Stewart Rock Oil Company contains one hundred and thirty-one acres, in the very core of the oil region, one thousand three hundred and ten feet on the Allegheny river, in Cranberry township, extending a considerable distance upon both sides of the Lower Two Mile Run, commonly called Van Buren Run, a couple of miles below Franklin, in Venango county, Pennsylvania. The Allegheny River Territory is yielding an abundant and permanent harvest of an excellent quality of Oil, the numerous wells bordering its banks producing Oil with even still greater regularity than the wells along Oil Creek.

It is beyond the theory of Oil below the borough of Franklin, on the Allegheny river, will probably never become exhausted, because the stratification, or volcanic disruption of rock dips in a southwestwardly direction; consequently the beds of Oil would be nearer the surface at the upper end, say of Oil Creek, and wells would require to be bored deeper in proportion lower down the river, where, however, there would necessarily be the most permanent, and a much greater supply and superincumbent body or sheet of Oil. It is certain that scores of wells on the river, in the immediate vicinity of this land, have continued producing during the past three or four years an unwavering and steady daily yield of oil.

A glance at the map will demonstrate the fact that the Lower Two Mile Run and Oil Creek are on the same diametrically straight line, and only distant, on a continuation of the *identical* same gorge between the range of hills, from each other about three miles apart in precisely the same direction. It would, therefore, not be extraordinary, if by boring wells on this tract a sufficient depth of perhaps eight hundred and fifty feet, that the Company's wells may soon rival those of Oil Creek in their number of barrels of oil daily, and enormous profits would thus be the fortunate result to the shareholders of this company.

On this particular tract of land there has been let on lease for twenty years, a well now pumping a fair portion of good Oil, although its depth of bore is considered quite insufficient to insure a large flow: Fifty per cent. of the Oil at this well's mouth was reserved as a royalty to the former owner of the land, and will at once inure to the benefit of the Company. There are also two other wells bored a few hundred feet deep each, but not yet tubed, but indicating a first-rate show of Oil; a barrel a day can generally be scooped out of them, and no doubt exists to exist, that they will both prove highly remunerating wells when bored a reasonable depth. Another well is half bored, and promises a satisfactory yield.

Samples of Oil procured from these wells can be seen at the office of the Company, No. 213 WALNUT Street.

The fee of this valuable oil land, comprising one hundred and thirty-one acres, including the royalty of fifty per cent. of all further leased wells now pumping, and the entire right of the three wells partially developed, is purchased by the Company direct from the owner, for the moderate price of $107,500, with a Grist Mill in due order, a good house, &c., also plenty of timber.

The sale of stock will pay cash for the land in full, and leave the sum of $42,450 cash working capital on hand, with which to complete the three old wells, and also to bore two new wells with five steam engines, &c., to be in running order within a few months; arrangements will be made to accomplish these objects without delay. No subscriptions will be accepted for less than fifty shares.

The vast fortunes reaped by Rock Oil Companies established here and elsewhere are notorious. The Oil trade is yet in its infancy, and the demand is rapidly increasing. Its price is now $12 per barrel at the well's mouth, exclusive of the cask.

Large wells will doubtless be struck at the depth of 650 feet, as now seen in the third Sandstone Rock. Wells have been bored heretofore to the depth only of about 300 feet in this vicinity. It is proposed to bore twenty wells on this property during the present year. There is room for one hundred wells. A perfect title, clear of all incumbrances is confidently assured to the Company.

Lists of subscription are now open until the 50,000 shares are subscribed, payable $1 per share, to the order of Alderman JAMES McCAHEN, the Treasurer of the Company, No. 406 WALNUT Street, or at No. 126 WALNUT Street, or at the office of the Company, No. 213 WALNUT Street.

The public are invited to call for a prospectus. jy6-tf

NORTH CLEAR CREEK

GOLD AND SILVER

MINING COMPANY,

GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO TERRITORY.

Trustees:

HON. JOHN A. DIX,
HON. EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
JOSEPH FRANCIS, Esq.,
T. B. BUNTING, Esq.,
A. G. BODFISH, Esq., Colorado.

President:

HON. JOHN A. DIX.

Treasurer:

JOSEPH FRANCIS, Esq.

Counsel:

CHARLES F. BLAKE, Esq.

The property of this company consists of 2232½ feet on the "Ground Hog," "Gregory No 2," "Silmone," "Concord," and other celebrated developed Gold-bearing Lodes in the mining district of Colorado.

Also, the Henderson Mill, now running, and in excellent order.

Capital Stock $1,000,000.

Whole Number Shares 100,000. Par, $10.

A large portion of the stock has already been taken by private subscription. Books are now open at the office of the company, at No. 20 Broad street, New York, where a limited number of shares can be subscribed for at par, by applying to the Treasurer of the Company between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained at the office of the Company. au18-1m

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM

ELASTIC STITCH

SEWING MACHINES,

THE BEST IN USE.

ap28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

WANTED TO SELL OR EXCHANGE,
Elliptic Sewing Machine,
The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine,
The Singer do.
And all the principal Sewing Machines. All furnished from their principal offices.

Also, all kinds of Second-Hand Machines, for Sale and Repaired at the new office of

LEAVENS & FAULKNER,
No. 106 N. EIGHTH Street,
(Over ten years with Singer & Co.)

Ladies taught to operate. jy14-3m

ESTY'S

COTTAGE ORGANS,

Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by

E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. SEVENTH Street.

Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. au19-3m

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,

OFFICE,

No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS,

Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

jal1-tf ALFRED JENKS & SON.

GEORGE STITES, JR.,

MANUFACTURING MACHINIST

AND

ENGINEER,

au27-1m No. 1621 N. SECOND ST., Philadelphia.

STEAM HEATING FOR FACTORIES, Mills, &c. Heated with direct or waste steam. Also, coils for heaters, condensers, evaporators, &c.

se1-1m M. FOREMAN, No. 24 N. SIXTH Street.

QUEEN OF BEAUTY.—WHITE VIRGIN Wax of Antilles is the most perfect preparation of the age, for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is made from pure White Wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, smooth, fair, and transparent. It cures chapped hands or lips, removes pimples, &c. Price 50 and 75 cents. Manufactured only by HUNT & CO., Perfumers,

No. 41 S. EIGHTH St., 2 doors above Chesnut, and au16-1m No. 139 S. SEVENTH Street.

GOLD'S IMPROVED STEAM AND WATER-HEATING APPARATUS.

For Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings and Private Residences.

Manufactured by the

UNION STEAM AND WATER-HEATING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

JAMES P. WOOD,
No. 41 S. FOURTH Street.

mh30-6m B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

CAUTION.

ORIENTAL DETERSIVE SOAP.

This favorite Soap is now over seven years in use by at least

One Hundred Thousand Families

in Pennsylvania alone.

It is made upon entirely new principles, of perfectly pure materials, and always in the same way. It does away with the use of a Wash-board, and will wash twice as much clothes with two-thirds less labor than any other Soap made in the United States.

ITS GREAT POPULARITY

Has induced several heedless soap-makers to imitate it in appearance only, and, by offering great inducements to unprincipled dealers, put their spurious article on the market on the just reputation acquired by our deservire.

Those desiring to purchase our Soap should examine and see that

OUR NAME AND TRADE-MARK

Is stamped upon EVERY POUND of the Soap before they take it.

VAN HAGEN & McKEONE,

au20-1m PHILADELPHIA.

NET CASH DRUG HOUSE.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL

No. 119 Market Street

BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS.

C. B. WRIGHT. F. H. SIDDALL.

DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,

Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, &c., at as low prices as genuine first-class goods can be sold.

FINE ESSENTIAL OILS

For Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best quality.

Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' use, always on hand, at lowest net cash prices.

PURE SPICES FOR FAMILY USE.

Ground expressly for our sales, and to which we invite the attention of those in want of reliable articles.

Also, *INDIGO, STARCH, MUSTARD, &c., of extra quality.*

Orders by mail, or city post, will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
Wholesale Drug Warehouse,
No. 119 MARKET Street, above Front.

jal1-1y

TRUSSES, BRACES, &c., skillfully adjusted by C. H. NEEDLES, cor. of TWELFTH and RACE Streets. Ladies' Department for same, conducted by ladies, TWELFTH Street, first door below Race. The most complete and varied stock on hand, consisting, in part, of Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Belts, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Syringes, Articles for Nursery, Sick Room, &c. je16-3m

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North NINTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by B. C. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss. Superior Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, &c.

Ladies attended by Mrs. B. C. EVERETT. my2-1y

THE ARTIFICIAL HAND.
H. A. GILDEA,
Inventor and Manufacturer of the
ARTIFICIAL